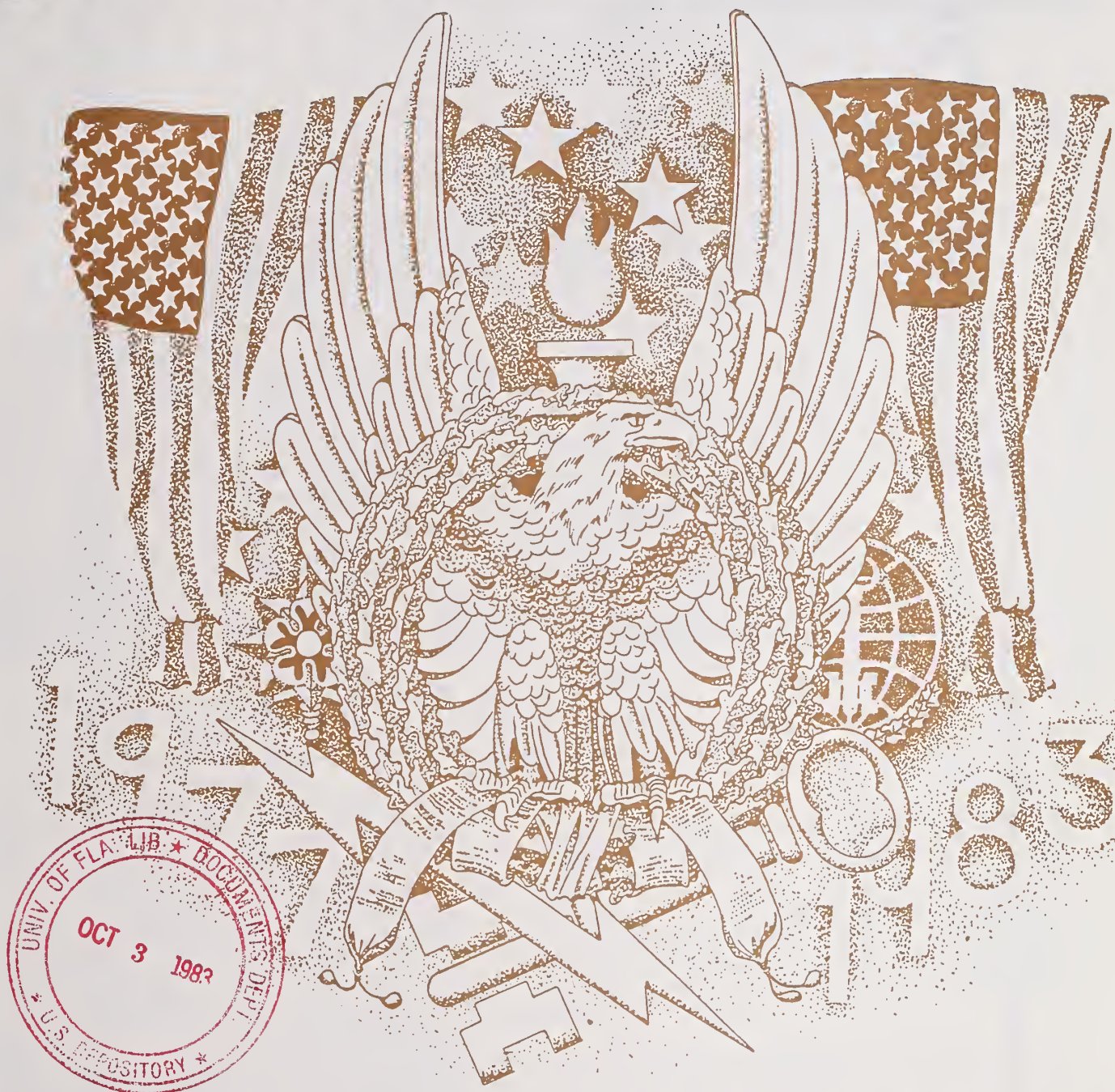


INS COM *Journal*

SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 1983



HAPPY BIRTHDAY INSCOM
OCT. 1, 1983

Viewpoint

Labor Day is a significant holiday for all Americans. Significant because that day is ours to rest from our labors and be recognized for our contributions to our country.

It's a day that we have planned, somewhere in the recesses of our minds, as being the last warm weekend, and one into which we can cram every minute of fun before the colder days approach. And needless to say, it's a "grand finale" of summer for school kids so they can wind down and get into the serious side of learning. For them, it's the end of "the line" of summer fun, and somehow they're ready to return to school. They won't admit it, though. The majority of them show their feelings in their expressions.

But back to this day we call "Labor Day." Rest and relaxation can be ours if we only find time for them.

INSCOM *Journal*

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On our cover: Happy Birthday, INSCOM! October 1 is observed as INSCOM Organization Day. The flag, the eagle, the torch, the lightning bolt, the double-webbed key, the INSCOM crest, the MI insignia, and the wreath of unit cohesiveness join together and form a kindred bond of progressive professionalism throughout the intelligence community.

On the back cover: United States Army Intelligence Seal.

Hispanics, a proud tradition

This article describes the role of Hispanics and Hispanic Americans in the birth and defense of the United States. From the Revolutionary War to Vietnam and the present,

Hispanic blood has flowed in defense of our freedom, and men and women of Hispanic heritage have served with pride and distinction throughout our Armed Forces. This article is

based on material contained in the recently published Department of Defense booklet, "Hispanics in America's Defense."

Civil War (1861-1865)

The 1860 census showed 27,466 Mexican-Americans living in the United States. When war broke out between the states in 1861, this community found itself divided. Initially, approximately 2,550 Mexican-Americans joined Confederate military units and another 1,000 joined the Union forces. Eventually, as many as 9,900 Mexican-Americans fought during the war. Most served in regular army or volunteer units on an integrated basis, although some served in predominately Mexican units with their own officers.

In 1863 the U.S. government authorized the military commander in California to raise four companies of native Mexican-American Californians in order to take advantage of their "extraordinary horsemanship." As a result, the First Battalion of Native Cavalry, with Major **Salvador Vallejo** com-

manding, was created. At least 469 Mexican-Americans served in the four companies of the battalion. They served bravely while guarding supply trains, chasing marauding bands of Confederate raiders, and helping to defeat a Confederate invasion of New Mexico.

In New Mexico, **Miguel E. Pino** raised and commanded the Second Regiment of New Mexico volunteers. In addition, at least six independent militia companies (five infantry, one cavalry) were raised in the state for three months service each. General **Stanilus Montoya** commanded the Socorro County militia. Lt. Colonel **Manuel Chavez** commanded another New Mexican militia unit.

Most of the 4,000 members of these units were Mexican-Americans, as were their commanders. Like the California unit, they, too, served principally as border guards and fought in numerous small engagements.

In Texas, the Union raised 12 companies of Mexican-American cavalry, originally organized into two regiments but later consolidated into one, the First Regiment of Texas Cavalry. Most of the officers in this unit were non-Hispanic, although a number of Mexican-Texans (Tejanos) served as captains and lieutenants.

Possibly the most famous Hispanic in the Civil War was Admiral **David G. Farragut**. His father, who came to America from Spain in 1776, served as a Navy lieutenant in the American Revolution and War of 1812.

When David Farragut was 13, he served aboard the U.S.S. Essex during the War of 1812. He later commanded the sloop-of-war Saratoga in the war with Mexico.

On his first command in the Civil War, in 1862, he attacked and captured New Orleans. In the next two years he developed successful tactics for attacking forts

along the Mississippi, enabling ships to get past opposing guns and cutting off Confederate supply lines.

In August 1864, he led his fleet of 18 ships through the heavily mined entrance to Mobile Bay (mines were called "torpedos" at that time). It was later reported that, as he passed over the moored mines and under heavy gunfire, he shouted "Damn the torpedos! Full speed ahead!" His ships followed, and after a furious battle, the city of Mobile was opened to occupation by the Union.

World War I (1914–1918)

It is not known how many Hispanic Americans served in U.S. Forces during World War I. From scattered results, however, it is clear that many did serve—and with honor.

Nicolas Lucero, a 19-year-old from Albuquerque, N.M., received the French Croix de Guerre for destroying two German machine gun emplacements and for keeping a constant fire on enemy positions for over three hours.

In a 1st Army offensive near the French-German border, **Marcelino Serna** shot and wounded a German soldier then tracked him to a dugout. Serna threw a concussion grenade into the dugout, then captured 24 Germans who came out. For this feat, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. For later actions, he was decorated with the French Croix de Guerre, the Victory Medal with three bars and two Purple hearts.

A senator from New Mexico published in the Congressional Record an honor role of New Mexican Hispanics killed in France during World War II.

Although such references as the above are scattered, they are illustrative of the many contributions to the war effort by Hispanics.

World War II (1941–1945)

It has been estimated that from 250,000 to 500,000 Hispanics served in the U.S. Armed Forces during World War II, representing a range of 2.5 to 5 percent of all Americans who served during the war. Figures are imprecise because specific records on Hispanic participation were not maintained. It is known that 53,000 Puerto Ricans served between 1940 and 1946. Total Hispanic participation in the war effort is difficult to separate from the overall efforts of all the men and women who served in our armed forces.

There were many notable accomplishments, however, by individuals and groups with Hispanic background. The number of those who distinguished themselves is too great to list each individual or group, but the following are representative examples.

Even before the Japanese aircraft attacked Pearl Harbor, U.S. troops had been sent to bolster the defense of the Philippines. These units had a heavy representation of Hispanic officers and enlisted men, selected because they spoke Spanish, a principal language of the Philippines.

When the Japanese bombed Clark Field on December 8, 1941, Sgt. **Felipe N. Trajo** of Santa Fe, N.M., and **Epiménio Rubi** of Winslow, Ariz., were among the first American casualties.

Many of the 16,000 prisoners taken by the Japanese in the Philippines were Hispanic. During the 85-mile "death march" to Bataan pri-

son camps, more than 6,000 died.

The first Hispanic recipient of the Medal of Honor was Private **Jose P. Martinez**, whose unit took part in the American invasion of the Aleutian Islands in May 1943. Martinez' unit was pinned down by Japanese small arms, machine guns and mortars. On his own initiative, Martinez jumped up and led his platoon in an assault. Others followed his example. When the attack faltered under withering fire, Martinez again leapt forward. He jumped into a trench among the Japanese defenders and drove them back. During the second action he was mortally wounded.

A Disabled American Veterans chapter in Colorado and an American Legion post in California are named in his honor.

Prominent in the successful invasion of the Italian mainland at Salerno beach was the 141st Infantry Regiment, which contained a large number of Hispanics. The 141st traced its lineage to the 1st and 2nd Texas Volunteers in the Texas Revolution of 1836 and used the phrase, "Remember the Alamo," as part of their insignia.

The men of the 141st experienced 361 days of combat in Italy, France, Germany and Austria—1,126 were killed, 5,000 wounded and more than 500 were missing in action. Members of the 141st received 3 medals of Honor, 31 Distinguished Service Crosses, 12 Legion of Merit medals, 492 Silver Stars, 1,685 Bronze Stars and numerous commendations and decorations.

Hispanics served in a large number of units in both Europe and the Pacific, with

many Hispanic heroes among them.

On the Mariana Islands in the South Pacific in the summer of 1944, PFC **Guy Gabaldon** singlehandedly captured more than 1,000 Japanese. He has the distinction of capturing more enemy soldiers than anyone else in the history of military conflicts of the U.S.

A little recognized contribution of Hispanics to the war in the Pacific was that made by the 201st Mexican Fighter Squadron. On June 11, 1942, Mexico declared war on the Axis powers and made plans for the organization of the 201st Fighter Squadron. A select group of pilots from all walks of life were inducted into the squadron. They took flight training at Pocatello Army Air Base, Idaho and were designated a P-47 fighter squadron, with 35 officers and 300 enlisted men.

They began combat operations in June 1945. Considering that the 201st was new to combat, their record compares favorably with that of veteran pilots in other squadrons. They flew 50 missions and 293 sorties; dropped 181 tons of bombs and fired 104,000 rounds of ammunition. Seven pilots were killed in action.

Korean Conflict (1950–1953)

The Korean Conflict saw many Hispanic Americans respond to the call of duty. They served with distinction in all Services. Nine Hispanics received the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism in the Korean Conflict.

One all-Hispanic unit to serve in Korea—the Puerto Rican 65th Infantry Regiment—saw heavy and

extensive service in Korea after it arrived at Pusan on September 20, 1950.

Over the next three years it participated in nine major campaigns, earning a Presidential Unit Citation, a Meritorious Unit Commendation and two Republic of Korea Unit Citations. Individual members of the unit were awarded 4 Distinguished Service Crosses and 124 Silver Stars. They were also credited with capturing 2,086 enemy soldiers and killing 5,905.

The Korean Conflict will also be remembered for the first large-scale use of jet aircraft in wartime. A new breed of pilot was born—the jet ace.

Captain **Manuel J. Fernandez, Jr.** was assigned to the 334th Squadron, 4th Fighter-Interceptor Wing. From September 1952 to May 1953, he flew 125 combat missions and was credited with destroying 14.5 enemy planes, making him the third ranking MiG killer of the entire war.

Vietnam Era (1960–1973)

Hispanics were among U.S. Special Forces units sent to Vietnam during the early years of the struggle against Viet Cong (Vietnamese Communist) forces.

In a night attack by the Viet Cong at Hiep Hoa in September 1963, the U.S. Special Forces unit there was taken completely by surprise as heavy machine gun and mortar fire raked the camp. Sergeant First Class (SFC) **Issac Camacho** ran from his sleeping area to a mortar position and began to return fire. In the confusion of the battle and the darkness of night, SFC Camacho became separated from his unit and

was captured by the Viet Cong.

He remained a prisoner for almost 20 months. In July 1965 he escaped from his captors and made his way to freedom across miles of communist territory. For his personal daring in the defense of Hiep Hoa and his successful escape, SFC Camacho was awarded the Silver Star and the Bronze Star Medal. He was promoted to master sergeant and later given a battlefield commission as a captain.

After the attack on the USS Maddox in the Gulf of Tonkin, two Seventh Fleet carriers were authorized to launch 64 planes to attack North Vietnamese gunboats and oil storage facilities. Twenty-five torpedo boats were reported to have been sunk and most of 14 oil storage tanks destroyed by the raiders, with a loss of two U.S. aircraft.

The pilot of one of the planes was killed. The other pilot, Lieutenant (jg) **Everett Alvarez, Jr.**, miraculously survived a low-level ejection from his badly damaged aircraft. He was picked up by a fishing boat and imprisoned by the North Vietnamese.

Lt. (jg) Alvarez was the first American and first Hispanic to become a prisoner of war in the Vietnam Era. He remained a prisoner for almost eight and one-half years—the longest confirmed POW in North Vietnam. In February 1973 he was released by the North Vietnamese as the first group of prisoners returned as a result of the peace agreement negotiated in Paris.

He was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and promoted to Lieutenant Commander. In March 1973,

a city park in Santa Clara was dedicated in his honor. He is currently serving as the deputy administrator of the Veterans Administration.

When the American presence in South Vietnam came to a close in the spring of 1975 there was a 45-man Marine Corps security guard assigned to the U.S. Embassy in Saigon. MSgt. **Juan J. Valdez**, age 37 and a twenty year veteran of the Corps, was the NCOIC of the guard as it provided cover for the frantic evacuation of the

embassy by helicopter. When the last chopper lifted off the embassy roof on April 30, 1975, MSgt Valdez was on board.

In all of America's battles Hispanics have been there—at the beginning and at the end. They have fought, bled, died and served with valor alongside other Americans of every race, creed and color. Today, they continue to serve proudly and professionally—men and women, military and civilian—in defense of America.

Galvez, war hero

by Diane L. Hamm

The War of the American Revolution has been viewed by some Americans as entirely an American conflict, even though many people of Spanish heritage provided significant contributions toward the cause of American independence.

One Revolutionary name seldom heard is that of Bernardo de Galvez. A hero of Louisiana and Spanish America, Galvez was born into an influential family of the Spanish aristocracy. Brought up for a military career, he served as a lieutenant in operations against Portugal late in the Seven Years' War and a captain and second-in-command on a Mexican expedition against a group of Apache Indians, an

assignment which jumped him over senior officers to become lieutenant colonel. After successfully desolating many of the Apache villages and winning security for the Spanish frontier, Galvez took an absence from the Spanish Army and went to France to study military science.

At the age of thirty, Galvez was sent to Louisiana, as a colonel, to command a Spanish regiment. As the son of the viceroy of New Spain and the nephew of one of the strongest figures in the Spanish ministry, Galvez was made governor of Louisiana only a few months after his arrival.

At the beginning stages of the Revolutionary War, in 1776,

Galvez began to encourage trading with France, shifting Louisiana's chief trading activities from England to France by seizing British ships and charging them with trading in contraband. He also encouraged trading with America, declaring the port of New Orleans open to American privateers as Spain gained full control of the growing trade on "Old Man River."

Effectively strengthening the American defense against the British position in the lower Mississippi Valley during 1777-1779, Galvez advanced a great deal of money to Congress. In 1778, Galvez broke up British river traffic sneaking past his own customs barriers to reach their east-bank posts north of New Orleans, greatly assisting George Roger Clark's western campaign. It was from Galvez that Clark received gunpowder and supplies for his expedition to Kaskaskia and Vincennes. In addition, he became the financial backer of the expedition that won the northwest.

In July 1779, when word reached Galvez that Spain was at war with England, he immediately began to strengthen New Orleans' defenses to forestall any possible British move against Louisiana. With Oliver Pollock, merchant and trader, as his aide-de-camp, Galvez was able to make soldiers out of whatever human resources were at hand. He formed a competent and devoted army by combining Spanish regulars with the French civilians, Anglo-American settlers, German and Swiss immigrants, freed Negroes, Indians, hunters, and vagabond eccentrics who lived on the southwestern frontier.

Galvez decided to defend New Orleans by taking the battle to the enemy. August 27, 1779, Galvez and his men moved upriver, overthrowing the small

British garrisons at Fort Manchac, Baton Rouge, and Natchez. (The Baton Rouge commander, Lt. Col. Alexander Dickson, not only surrendered his fort but also promised the surrender of Fort Panmure at Natchez.) In one month, Galvez had taken all the east bank of the lower Mississippi from the British. With this secure, Galvez's next objective was to clear the British from the Gulf of Mexico by attacking the two most significant British ports in West Florida: Mobile and Pensacola.

As soon as Galvez returned from Baton Rouge, he began putting into effect the plans for Mobile and Pensacola. On January 11, 1780, Galvez and his men embarked from the Louisiana port. By the end of February, Galvez had landed on the banks near Mobile. On March 12, Mobile surrendered. The sea-attack on Pensacola had to be postponed until the following year because of a hurricane.

At this time, Galvez returned to Havana where he urged the Spanish council of war to launch a new expedition. On February 28, 1781, the new fleet sailed straight for Pensacola. By April 23, Galvez and a Spanish naval commander, Captain Jose Colbo, proceeded the task of moving the ships into the bay. Colbo spoke out strongly against trying to force entrance into the bay, but Galvez took his four Louisiana vessels and accomplished the difficult entry. All remaining Spanish vessels followed except Colbo's. Furious at Galvez, Colbo sailed back to Havana. [The motto "Yo Solo"—"I Alone" was granted to Galvez by Charles III for his bold force of entrance into Pensacola Bay.]

By May 8, 1781, the British had given up Pensacola, Fort George, Fort Barrancas Colordadas, and all of West Florida. Galvez' victories ended British



Bernardo de Galvez, although a loyal citizen of Spain, played an important role in the founding of our new nation and, for his achievements, is remembered in many ways. The city of Galveston, Texas, is named after him. A statue in his honor was erected in Washington, D. C., a bicentennial gift from Spain. In 1980, two hundred years after his capture of Mobile, the U.S. Postal Service issued a commemorative stamp in his honor. (Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress.)

control of West Florida, resulting in Spanish acquisition of both Floridas and control of the mouth of the Mississippi.

What happened to Galvez the remainder of the war is not clear, but he did spend time in the Bahamas. In 1784, he was named captain general of Cuba, and in 1785 he succeeded his father as viceroy of New Spain. His tenure lasted only a year. He died at the age of thirty-eight during a fever epidemic in 1786. The spectacular

and romantic career of Bernardo de Galvez has been almost forgotten in the country where he won his great victories. As an accomplishment of a great soldier and leader of men, fighting on the western frontier of the American Revolution, Bernardo de Galvez, last of the conquistadores, broke England's hold on West Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, assisting the Patriots greatly in winning the Revolution.



Remember Me?

I'm the person who goes into the orderly room and patiently waits while the first sergeant or AST does everything but pay attention to me. I'm the person who goes into the supply room and stands quietly by while the supply sergeant and his assistant finish their chit-chat. I'm the person who does not grumble while I clean rifles in addition to my own while other people wander aimlessly around the armory. Yes, you might say I'm a pretty good person. But do you know who else I am? I AM THE PERSON WHO NEVER EXTENDS MY ENLISTMENT and it amuses me to see you spending many hours and dollars every year to get me back in your unit when I was here in the first place. All you had to do to keep me was give me a little courtesy, use me well and treat me well.

Why, oh why do good soldiers leave?

Every year too many good Army Reserve unit soldiers choose not to reenlist.

Their reasons for getting out vary. Some leave because their civilian employers gave them a hard time about drills and Annual Training. Others throw in the towel because their spouses complain about time spent away from home.

And some get out because they're not treated very well by their fellow Reservists. Or, perhaps more important, they don't *think* they're being treated well.

The *Army Reserve Magazine* sat down recently with a U.S. Army Reserve Command retention NCO in the Midwest. He's respected, sharp—and hopping mad about the neglect that prevents units from retaining more of their better troops.

Here are some of his comments about what unit members think, or perceive, when it comes to reenlistment:

- A soldier generally knows that his chain of command is obliged to talk with him about "re-up" during the last six months of his enlistment. However, the soldier is much more occupied with

other unit business, and the talking he gets usually occurs much closer to the end of his time than six months. Unfortunately, many NCOs and officers aren't inclined or don't know how to talk with their subordinates. Often no one sees to it that they learn how.

- The soldier knows that there are "common" benefits associated with reenlistment pay, PX and commissary privileges. His supervisor, commander and retention people can talk confidently about *them*. But they can't speak as knowledgeably about the more complicated Selected Reserve Incentive Program (SRIP, explained in the Spring 1983 issue). So, the soldier learns less. Some individuals actually turn down SRIP bonuses because they think they will automatically have to pay the money back in the future. Couple this with the fact that, in many cases, the soldier hasn't a clear idea about why he might want to reenlist (in other terms, the soldier lacks self-acknowledged reenlistment motivations).

- Many soldiers are never told that they are needed in a unit.

No one says, "We want you to stay. You're important." Many unit members, particularly E-6s and above, simply reenlist out of habit.

- Soldiers are more aware that they must qualify for reenlistment; standards have been stiffened. The notion that the USAR reenlists everybody at any cost has been tossed out the window.

USAR members are also more aware that units can use these standards for artificial, personnel management reasons.

"Why can't the old man get rid of the turkeys administratively before reenlistment time? Why does he wait until the end?"

When soldiers start asking this question, they begin to lose confidence in the leadership, the "system."

- Many senior NCOs seem to lack the self confidence to keep up with the pace of ever-changing, complex unit responsibilities. They are now more likely to question their own motivations for staying in, but pride often keeps them from thoroughly examining what they feel.

- Soldiers wonder why games are played when they reenlist. Why are the papers filled out on one day and the ceremony held on another day? Why is the officer administering the oath wearing a jogging suit instead of a uniform? Where are the flag and the photographer? Why is the ceremony being conducted in an office in the back?

- NCOs with more than nine years service or those assigned to non-bonus units (or who don't possess bonus MOSs) may view reenlistment (with a bonus) as something to which *others* are privileged. This creates a morale problem. Some NCOs think, "We're trying to buy an Army. What happened to patriotism, duty, honor and country?"

- Unit members sometimes consider reenlistment as another

badly handled, burdensome administrative paperwork exercise. They view command concern about reenlistment as being ingenuine, or false.

- Sometimes a soldier thinks, "I just want to extend rather than commit myself to another three to six years. As an NCO, I know that I should set the example, exhibit the dedication and all that stuff. But I'm thinking about myself—just like everybody else."

- Or, a soldier is told that the commander (not *by* the commander) refuses to reenlist him. The individual is told that his commander wants him to find another unit, transfer to the Individual Ready Reserve or be discharged. The soldier makes up his mind that he can't stay with the outfit. But, he isn't sure what he'll do.

- Commanders sometimes don't take the time to determine why a unit member isn't performing satisfactorily. It's the "he's-missed-five-drills-and-he-must-be-a-loser" syndrome. So, some soldiers with problems never get their problems solved. They leave, and their potential is wasted.

* * *

The NCO we interviewed provided this parting shot:

"These examples are not all-encompassing. But, the fact that they exist underlines the importance of career management, guidance and effective counseling. The goal a reenlistment program strives for, retaining the best people, is undermined daily because mistrust, low morale and poor leadership examples are created and promoted."

Does *Remember Me* sound familiar?

This article and the foregoing one, "Remember Me," were taken from the Summer 1983 issues of the Army Reserve Magazine. Used with permission.

Pilgrimage to Lourdes

by Joy Peterson

The 25th International Military Pilgrimage, held May 27-29, at Lourdes, France, drew some 19,000 military personnel from over 15 different countries. Field Station Augsburg was also represented at this international pilgrimage.

Eight people assigned to the Field Station made the pilgrimage with the group of 40 pilgrims from Holy Family Parish, Augsburg, led by Father (MAJ) Robert H. Spiegel, USMCAA (U.S. Military Community Activity Augsburg) Catholic Chaplain. Representing the Field Station were SGM James McKenna and CW3 Richard Schwarz of 1st Ops Bn, Sgt. Michael Barry of 3rd Ops Bn, CW2 John Tooley from INSCOM Mait Team, and SSgt. Will Tregre and SSgt. Joy Peterson of HHC, Spt Bn.

Countries represented at the pilgrimage included: United States, West Germany, France, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and Rome, Portugal, Spain, Great Britain, Canada, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, Netherlands, and other nations.

What attracts soldiers at an international level to flock into the small town of Lourdes with a population of only 18,000? These soldiers join the many pilgrims in seeking to honor the Immaculate Conception who appeared to Bernadette Soubirous, St. Bernadette, in 1858 on 18 different occasions from February through

July of that year. Through these visions, St. Bernadette was guided to a spring in the rock of the Grotte of de Massabielle, which is credited with its healing powers to those who have drunk or been bathed in its water. Through St. Bernadette's visions, the Blessed Virgin Mary also encouraged Catholics to pray the rosary, do penance and pray for sinners.

Though the small town of Lourdes now has its share of tourist shops full of souvenirs, the commercialism ends once a pilgrim enters the gates surrounding the three churches that make up the shrine (the Rosary Basilica which holds 5,000, Pius X Basilica which was built in 1958 to hold 20,000, and St. Joseph's Chapel). Countries from every corner of the world flock to Lourdes and are united beyond the language barrier by the commonality of prayer.

During the three day event, soldiers participated in Masses said in numerous foreign languages, with English uniting the English speaking countries of America, Canada, Great Britain and Ireland in joint celebration. Highlighting the international pilgrimage was the candlelight procession held on Saturday night, May 28, with all countries participating in song and prayer, and the Sunday closing international Liturgy of the Eucharist Service, where the Pius X Basilica was filled to capacity.

501st Enlisted Dining-In is big success

by Sp4 Satterfield and Sp4 Collins

On Thursday evening, 9 June 1983, the first 501st J-2/SUSLAK/SSC-J/K Enlisted Dining-In took place at the Yongsan Frontier Club. The 226 guests in attendance included enlisted members, commanders, and special civilian guests from the Army, Navy, and Air Force. KATUSAs from the 501st MI Group also attended.

Traditions of the modern day Dining-In are brought from "The British Army Regimental Mess." The first Dining-In in America occurred in September 1716. Governor Spotswood of Virginia, along with a company of American Rangers, was going cross country. It's said that a member of the company wrote, "We had dinner and after it, we got the men together and loaded all their arms and we drank to the king's health in champagne and fired a volley; the princess' health in burgundy and fired a volley, and in claret and fired a

volley. We drank to the governor's health and fired another volley."

The roots of the Dining-In or "Mess" has a long tradition coming from Europe and may extend back to the Roman practice of holding great banquets to celebrate victory and parade the spoils of war.

Dining-Ins' are also a time to toast and honor comrades who sacrificed their lives defending democracy and freedom, and a time to honor our living heroes.

As guests began arriving, they were invited to enjoy cocktails and good conversation prior to proceeding through the Receiving Line. The Receiving Line included the Adjutant (Specialist Five Davenport), President of the Mess (CSM Wise), Guests of Honor (Pettyjohn and Powers), and Distinguished Guests (CSM Martain, Miller, and Cueni).

Immediately following the cocktail hour and procession

through the Receiving Line, a bugler sounded the first Mess Call to alert mess members that they would soon be moving into the Dining Area. A reminder was voiced by the Adjutant to all mess members to review the pre-designated seating chart available in the Reception Area. This was announced so that each member knew exactly where to sit, and the seating chart was planned to offer members an opportunity to sit and dine with people from other units.

In addition, the Adjutant announced that no smoking materials or drinks would be brought into the Dining Area.

The second Mess Call was sounded, which signalled members to move into the Dining Area behind their designated seats. After all members had moved in, the Head Table filed in.

The President of the Mess then called for the Color Sergeant, SSgt. Sin of the 524th MI Bn, to come forward. She proceeded to the Head Table and requested permission to Advance and Post the Colors; a drum counted cadence and a spotlight led the way as the Honor Guard marched into the room and posted the Colors. During the posting of the Colors, the National Anthems of both the United States and the Republic of Korea were played.

Sgt. Lamar of the Group S-3 delivered the invocation, followed by CSM Wise opening the Mess with one rap of the gavel and giving his opening remarks. He stressed the significance of the mission of enlisted personnel present from all the services; that mission being, ("intelligence support and early warning to the CINC, General Sennewald, for his use in preparation to fight the next war"). He then commented on the purpose of the Dining-In,

which, he stated, is not to embarrass or frighten anyone, but to combine fun with formal traditions." "However," he added, "you can rest assured that you will be fined if you violate any rules of this mess." He went on to state that "recently all of the Armed Forces have failed in holding onto traditional social affairs."

In closing, the President stated "I challenge each of you to carry on these traditions and instill in your subordinates the necessity for social obligations. Let's have a great time tonight and learn together."

Once the President had delivered his opening remarks, the narrator, Gale of PIC-K, explained the Rules of the Mess, History of the Dining In, and the custom of toasting.

Toasting originated from ancient times when a piece of toast was placed in a goblet with the "mead" (an ancient alcoholic beverage) or with any alcoholic brew. When it became saturated, the toast sank to the bottom of the goblet and after someone challenged "TOAST", it was necessary to drain the goblet in order to get the toast. He then continued by explaining the modern day custom of toasting, which includes never toasting with an empty glass; lifting the glass to the lips, even though no wine is consumed; standing during toasts, while properly holding the glass with the thumb and first two fingers, and never drinking to one's self or service.

Following the explanation, the President gave two raps of the gavel and directed the Sergeant of the Mess to propose a toast to the President of the United States, our Commander in Chief. Additional toasts were proposed to the President of the Republic of Korea; to the Armed Forces of

both the United States and the Republic of Korea; our Honored Guests, and a final toast to "Our Fallen Comrades". Prior to the toast to our Comrades the Sergeant of the Mess (Specialist Five Gardner) directed all mess members to put their wine glasses on the table. After doing so everyone stood at attention as "Taps" was played, honoring our war dead.

Each time a toast was proposed the president gave his concurrence with three raps of the gavel. After toasting the President of the Mess directed the first course of the meal be served.

"Testing of the meat" (which is traditionally done to determine whether the meat being served is fit for human consumption) was done by the Sergeant of the Mess—the meat was fit; so all ate.

Throughout dinner, members of the Mess were fined for "Violations of the Mess." Improper wear of uniform, improper use of eating utensils, handling wine glasses with the left hand, and elbows on the table were a few of the common violations.

Limericks were given throughout the dinner and a skit was planned between the Army and Navy, however, due to time limitations the skit was not performed.

Brig. Gen. Pettyjohn made a point of order that the meal was not served on time.

Normally the President of the mess does not get fined for such an infraction, however, CSM Wise, graciously accepted a twenty-five cents fine with the good spirit of camaraderie. In turn, the president fined members of the receiving line for talking too long and thus delaying the first mess call.

Minimum fines were ten cents

and maximum fines were twenty-five cents.

Another surprise occurred when CSM Wise exclaimed, "I'M BORED", followed by a challenge to all the officers present to entertain members of the mess.

Rising to the challenge was Lt. Col. Milkowski, Commander of the 524th MI who gave an inspiring rendition of the poem "The Eathen", by Rudyard Kipling. The remainder of the dinner hour was spent completing the service of food, levying additional fines, and having good fun.

Several members of the Mess began shaking severely so the President directed that the smoking lamp be lit.

After a brief recess, CSM Wise introduced Brig., Gen. Pettyjohn and Sgt. Maj. Cueni introduced Col. Powers. After spirited remarks, CSM Wise and Cueni presented plaques to Brig. Gen. Pettyjohn as a surprise farewell gift on behalf of the enlisted members of the 501st and J2.

Following the final recess, SSgt. Gale read the History of the Medal of Honor and then read Distinguished Guest MSgt. Miller's citation for the Medal of Honor. He expressed his gratitude to all present.

Upon MSgt. Miller's completion of his talk, CSM Wise gave final remarks and thanked the many people involved in making the Dining-In a great success.

Two raps of the gavel by the President, then the Benediction was given by Sgt. Lamar followed by the Retiring of the Colors.

The mess was closed.

Third MI/FSK headed home, but, we understand their bus broke down.

"We hope that for the next Dining-In there will be even more participation", commented CSM Wise.

D Company goes in the record book

by Max D. Smith and
Sp5 Stephen C. Ribeiro

Nine members of D Company, 1st Battalion, U.S. Army Intelligence School, Fort Devens (USAISD), Mass., established a Guinness Book record June 30 by marching 26.2 miles in six hours, 26 minutes and 23.22 seconds.

The group's accomplishment did not break an existing Guinness Book Record but was establishing the record for others to attempt to break. A Guinness Book official said that a 1944 march by nine Irish Army soldiers, covering 42 miles in 11 hours and 49 minutes, was of historical interest only and not the result of competitive endeavor. Hence, the local achievement sets the standard for the future.

After training two hours a day, six days a week, for eight weeks, 16 D Company soldiers were ready to attempt the march. Nine of them, ranging in age from 17 to 35, were specifically designated as the competing team. If any of the nine had

failed to complete the march, Guinness would not have recognized the effort.

To avoid the heat of the day, the group started at midnight June 29 on the marathon-length march which would take them from Fort Devens, through five neighboring towns and villages, and back on post. They wore Battle Dress Uniforms and carried rucksacks filled with 40 pounds of rocks, sand, and even good-luck horseshoes. Three vehicles accompanied them: lead and trail vehicles and a radio vehicle, which kept in contact with D Company during the early-morning hours.

Halfway through the course, they faced a major obstacle: a rise in elevation from 240 feet to 440 feet in 1500 yards. An unexpected difficulty was the motion sickness some team members experienced, apparently caused by car headlights piercing the darkness.

Two of the members dropped

completely out of the march because of shinsplints and stomach cramps, and three members fell behind the main group midway through the march.

The soldiers then began a two-and-a-half mile uphill climb on Parks Center Road to the Massachusetts village of Shirley Center, where they took their second (and last) break.

While on their break, a resident of the town yelled out her window, "You have to learn to sneak up on them," referring to the group's being in uniform and off-post at 4:30 in the morning.

Once back on Fort Devens they headed toward the Officers' Club and the finish line, at the same spot as the starting point, as required by Guinness, to eliminate advantages from gradients.

Their families and most of the 1st Battalion's cadre were waiting to greet them when they marched across the finish line.

The official team consisted of



The Guinness Book Record Team of D Company, 1st Battalion, march down flag row on Fort Devens towards the end of their 26.2 mile march. (U.S. Army photo by Sp5 Stephen C. Ribeiro.)

SFC Chilton B. Shafer, PFC Jeffrey M. Healey, Pvt. 2 Douglas C. Johnson, Pvt. 2 Raymond E. Matteson, PFC Phillip E. Brown, Jr., PFC Michael R. Loiseau, Pvt. 2 Randy L. Huska, PFC John T. Mitchell, and PFC William C. Chesser.

The two additional members who finished the course (whose names are also being submitted to Guinness) are Pvt. 2 Samuel Rodriques Jr. and PFC Devon P. Emanuel.

The remaining members of the 16 who started the course are: PFC Vandall C. Rhoden, Pvt. 2 Curtis W. Spohr, Pvt. 2 Troy H. Murphy, Pvt. 2 Michael F. Murphy, and PFC Laurie H. Pearson, who was the only female to participate.

The Intelligence School soldiers met the challenge they felt when they read about the Irish Army march. Now the challenge, to foot soldiers Army-wide, is to beat the mark established by the USAISD soldiers.

Change of Command at Vint Hill

Vint Hill Farms Station celebrated the 208th year of the U.S. Army and Flag Day on June 14, in a ceremony that was highlighted by a change of the post command.

Col. Emmett J. O'Brien passed the reins of command over to Col. Leland J. Holland. Holland comes to Vint Hill from the assignment of Chief, Current Intelligence Division, Department of the Army in the Pentagon. O'Brien will retire with 35 years of service on July 1. O'Brien and wife Dolores plan to settle in Venice, Florida.

Members of Headquarters Company, USAG, the 166th Military Intelligence Company and Headquarters Company, Electronic Material Readiness Activity participated in the ceremony. Several distinguished service members and civilian dignitaries present at the event included Brig. Gen. James W. Hunt, Deputy Commander, Intelligence, INSCOM; Brig. Gen. James W. Shufelt, Army Deputy Commander, Intelligence; Col. (Retired) John P. Brown, former Vint Hill Post Commander; J. Willard Lineweaver, Mayor, Warrenton; Edgar E. Rohr, Mayor, Manassas; Robert Clark, Commander, American Legion Post 72; Edward Vermes, Commander VFW #7728; Richard Zarr, Commander, VFW #9835; Ernal P. Geiss, Director, Warrenton Training Center.

Holland, a native of Shullsburg, Wisconsin, received his commission as a Lieutenant of Infantry from Officer's Candidate School, Fort Benning, Ga. in 1955. He attended Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa, and later graduated from the University of Nebraska. He has completed courses at the U.S. Army Intelligence School as well as Command and General Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and the U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, PA.

He is a master parachutist, having completed 117 military

parachute jumps and he is a graduate of the Jumpmaster Course, 82nd Airborne Division, Fort Bragg, N.C.

His military assignments overseas include Germany, Italy, Vietnam and Iran. Initially serving as United States Army Attache assigned the additional duties of liaison with the Imperial Iranian Army providing martial law protection to the U.S. Embassy facilities.

Following the demise of the Shah's government in mid-February 1979, Holland played a key role in the defense and subsequent liberation of the U.S. Embassy and its personnel during the February 14th attack by Iranian rebel forces. Holland then assumed his liaison role with the Mujahadin guerrilla elements who provided security to the Embassy.

For his conduct during and after the revolution Holland was recently awarded the Distinguished Service Medal which is the highest Army peacetime award.

In mid-1979 he resumed full-time duties as U.S. Army Attache. On November 4, 1979, Holland was taken hostage along with other Embassy personnel, eventually to be released on January 20, 1981.

Holland spent a total of seven and one half months in solitary confinement, longer than any other military hostage. He was recently awarded the Defense Meritorious Service Medal for the hostage ordeal.

He has also been awarded the Humanitarian Service Medal for his role in the successful evacuation of the thousands of Americans from Iran during and after the Iranian Revolution in early 1979.



By doing push-ups



and sit-ups,



and by running the two-mile run, the members of FS Kunia improved their PT scores.
(Photos by PFC Miller.)

Field Station Kunia scores a 95.8

by Sp4 Jim French

SHAPE UP!!! You've heard about it, read about it . . . some of you have probably dreamed about it. For many troops at Field Station Kunia, that dream was fast developing into a nightmare.

Since its inception in 1980, the Field Station had never registered greater than a 70% passing figure for the physical training test. The command emphasis was on getting the mission up and running smoothly. PT took a back seat. That was, until October of 1982 when just 64% passed the semi-annual tests.

THAT's when the command went to work. They developed a mandatory program, and appointed a committee to oversee it. They worked through the platoon leaders and sergeants to ensure a standardized program. Schedule conflicts arose for the 103 people who failed and had to attend four formations a week. Many worked shifts, had to stay late or come in early, but it had to be done.

In late January of '83, Maj. John Carter Jr. took over as Commander HHC. He made his

position crystal clear at his first Commander's Call. He said simply, "I cannot accept a 64% pass rate for my command." Carter would visit the remedial PT site, sometimes three times a day to make sure we were doing it right.

The diagnostic test given in March showed that, indeed, *something* was going right. Of the 103 people who failed in October, 60 passed in March, just one month before the ad-

ministering of the next test. Those 60 were able to drop remedial, and attend platoon formations, which met just three times a week.

One had to wonder if we could turn it around in the space of just 6 months, but after all the numbers were in there was little left to wonder about. Of the 412 soldiers who took the test, 95.8% passed, and 27 scored a perfect 300 points. As a reward for their efforts, those 27 re-

ceived a 4-day pass, letter of commendation, and a t-shirt.

"The big thing," said Maj. Carter in retrospect, "is that we want to keep the momentum going. We don't want to slide back, and that's easy to do. Once you achieve, it's easy to think that you don't have to work as hard as you first did."

That's the challenge for Field Station Kunia—to maintain excellence.

3rd MI Battalion gets new CO

Lt. Col. Lindon D. Jones assumed command of 3rd MI Battalion (Aerial Exploitation), Camp Humphreys, Korea, on May 13, 1983.

This was no unlucky day for the 3rd MI or its parent units, the 501st MI Group, or its distinguished guests and visitors. Clear blue skies, sunshine, and a gentle cool breeze set the stage for the morning ceremony at 3rd MI's spacious Flightline. Lt. Col. Ballard M. Barker, the outgoing commander, did not express the traditional sorrow at his departing, but rather a profound gratitude for the privilege of having served as commander with this truly first-rate unit. He talked of his pride in the unit's many outstanding accomplishments, its progress from provisional status to full activation and of his having met so many fine individuals—the soldiers of the 3rd MI.

The guest of honor, Col. Richard J. Powers, 501st MI

Group Commander, praised the 3rd MI for its matchless performance and invaluable contribution to peace and security in Korea. He once again commended Lt. Col. Barker for a job well done and welcomed Lt. Col. Jones as a returning Commander, "Certainly no stranger to Korea or 3rd MI."

Lt. Col. Jones had commanded the 146th Army Security Agency Company (Aviation) (Forward) from March 1976 to March 1977. The 146th ASA Co (Avn) (Fwd) later became the present Company B, 3rd MI Bn (AE).

The 3rd MI Bn (AE) was activated last summer from the 146th MI Bn (AE) Prov). This provisional unit had been forged from the synergetic union of the 146th ASA Co (Avn) (Fwd) and 704th MI Detachment (Aerial Surveillance).

As such, the 3rd MI has the illustrious heritage of the 146th and the 704th. Both units served

gallantly in Vietnam and the 704th in the Korean conflict as well.

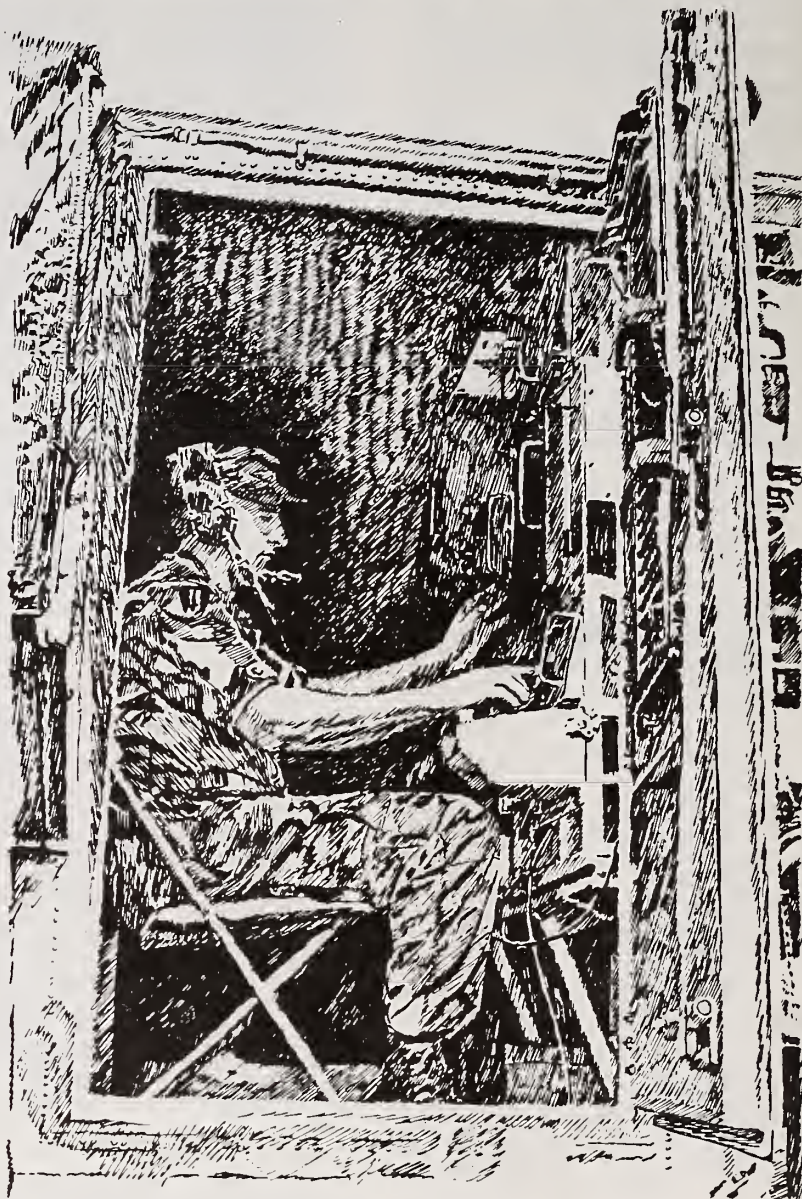
The 3rd MI's outstanding reputation throughout the intelligence community was a central theme of Lt. Col. Jones' remarks. He gave credit for this state of excellence to the soldiers of the 3rd MI, whose constant dedication and hard work sustained this unit's superior quality.

In addition to praise, he also expressed pride—pride in having the opportunity to command this special unit.

He holds a Bachelors Degree in Aeronautical Science and a Masters Degree in Personnel Management and is a graduate of both the MI Officers Advanced Course and the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College.

The 3rd Military Intelligence Battalion (Aerial Exploitation) welcomes its new Commander "back home" to the Land of the Morning Calm.

CONUS MI Group hosts Tactical Display at Ft. Meade



by Sgt. Jon Michael

The CONUS MI Group hosted a Military Intelligence Tactical Display in late May at Fort George G. Meade, Md. The display was coordinated by the Group S-3 as part of the unit's "Train for the Future" Program.

Over 600 people, military and civilian, attended one of the six presentations of MI tactical equipment given over the two-

day period. Among those attending were Maj. Gen. Flynn, USA, and commanders of the 6940th Electronic Security Wing, Naval Security Group Activity and Company A, Marine Support Battalion. Attendees were given the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the type of equipment shown.

The presentations were given

by members of the U.S. Army Intelligence School Devens (USAISD), commanded by Major Kervin A. Craig. Maj. Craig was assisted by SFC Joseph Rambis, SSgt. Robert Kianos, SSgt. William Kratzer, SSgt. Louis Sheffer, Sgt. Robert Hamilton, Sp5 Perry Rearick, Sp4 David Mauk and members of the USAINSCOM CONUS MI Group S-3 office.



Lt. Col. John R. Dickson accepts command of USAFS San Antonio from Col. William B. Guild, Commander CONUS MI Group, as CSM Charles E. Ferrell and outgoing FS Commander, Lt. Col. W. T. Carter look on. (U.S.

Army photo by SSgt. Reginald C. Clark.)

Change of Command at USAFS San Antonio

by Capt. George K. Gramer, Jr.

Lt. Col. John R. Dickson became the sixth commander of the U.S. Army Field Station San Antonio in ceremonies on July 8. Col. William B. Guild, Commander USAINSCOM CONUS MI Group, Fort Meade, Maryland, passed the organization's colors to the new commander. Lt. Col. Dickson, who came to Alamo Station from Headquarters, U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command, Fort Monroe, Virginia, succeeds Lt. Col. W. T.

Carter, who will attend the National War College at Fort McNair in Washington, D.C. Lt. Col. Carter received the Legion of Merit, first oak leaf cluster, during the ceremony.

Activities that morning also included a retirement ceremony for CSM Charles E. Ferrell, who retired after 29 years of service in the U.S. Army. CSM Ferrell was awarded the Legion of Merit, first oak leaf cluster.

Dickson is a native Texan who graduated from Texas A&M University in 1964. Commissioned a second lieutenant in infantry through the ROTC program, he had assignments in Berlin, Vietnam, Fort Hood, West Point, and Korea. He received a Master of Science degree in geology from the University of New Mexico. He has also attended the Army Command and General Staff College and the British Army Staff College.



Participants and winners of the CSOC Chili Cook-off in San Antonio are (kneeling, left to right) PFC Denise Speck and Sgt. Marty Rowland, first place finishers; SrA Michael Hicks and SrA Phenice Parker, second place; and Sgt. Larry Covarrubias, third place winner. Standing (left to right) Lt. Col. M. Solomon, Lt. Col. Pat O. Clifton, CSM Charles E. Ferrell, Lt. Col. Gary F. Chladek, Chief Master Sgt. W. H. Lockridge, Col. C. R. Morgan, Lt. Col. W. T. Carter, and SSgt. George Parkinson—the judges for the Chili Cook-off.

The Great CSOC Chili Cook-off



For the best chili at the Cook-off, Sgt. Marty Rowland holds the winner's trophy. (Photo by SSgt. Reginald C. Clark)

by Capt. George K. Gramer, Jr.

U.S. Army Field Station San Antonio fully participated in the 1983 Consolidated Security Operations Center (CSOC) Chili Cook-Off, which was held 4 June at Stillman Park on Lackland Air Force Base. This year's event, the first cook-off since 1981, was a resounding success.

Beginning the day was a 10,000 meter run for fun. One hundred military and civilian personnel and family members from CSOC and the San Antonio

area entered the race. Men's winner and overall fastest time was 22-year-old Airman Jose Roberto Araiza from San Antonio. His time was 33 minutes, 40 seconds. The women's winner was Sgt. Carolyn Corbett, who posted a 48:12 time on the 6.2 mile course. Other CSOC runners winning in their age groups were: SSgt. Reg Clark, first in men's 40 and over, at 42:27, and Ms. Magaly Baedaro, second in women's 30-39, with a 52:15 time.

All day long there was entertainment, food, and fun. Volleyball, egg toss, and water balloon contests were held for young and old. Everyone enjoyed the mini-carnival midway, dunk tank, clowns, and the live band. On a humid San Antonio day with temperatures reaching 90 degrees, most in attendance had their fill of hamburgers, nachos, soda, beer, and hot dogs.

Big winner of the day was Sgt. Marty Rowland, whose chili was judged to be the best. All chili prepared was exceptional, and not a single celebrity judge suffered indigestion.

The most important aspect of the event is that over \$1000 was raised for the Aaron Polhemus Fund. While the target goal has been reached, four-year-old Aaron, who has biliary atresia, must still find a liver donor in order to live.

Credit for this year's success goes to 1st Lt. Charlie Orecchio and his planning committee for many hours of planning, coordination, organization, and hard work. Commemorative T-shirts for the cook-off and the run were sold and will help remind those in attendance of this eventful day long after their sunburns have faded.

family album

"WAIT"ing in Turkey

by Sp4 Greg Markley

They might not be able to overtake Peter, Paul and Mary, but they can sure beat boredom, the blues and the melancholy.

Yes, Gonzo, Van and Nancy, the Diogenes Station singing threesome, aren't as famous as that trio which dominated the 1960's folk music scene. But in their humble way, they seek to make life here less dull and depressing. And that's a nice performance.

Sp5 Reinaldo Gonzalez, Jr. SFC W.R. Van Hoozer, and SSgt. Nancy Rittenhouse are Sinop's only on-post live entertainers. They don't claim to be superstars, but they do feel they contribute to some enjoyable times on the Hill.

"I always liked to sing," said Gonzalez, "so when I met Van



"The Wait Group," From left to right, SFC W. R. Van Hoozer, SSgt. Nancy Rittenhouse, and Sp5 Reinaldo Gonzalez, Jr. comprise the group that has taken Diogenes Station by storm.

(U.S. Army photo by SFC Ken Distler.)

(SFC Van Hoozer) at a party, we decided to try singing as a group. Other people had thought about starting groups, but they were frightened out of it. We took a risk, a real gamble, and have had some success."

Van Hoozer, a self-styled "real character," named the duo "Wait" because he and Gonzo aimed at being "roving troubadours." As the Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary states, "Wait" is one of a band of public musicians employed to play for processions or public entertainments."

Their first "gig" was at the Hilltop Community Club in March. "We were well-received, and thus encouraged to go on," said Van Hoozer. "We felt that we were filling a vacuum on the Hill; we were the station's own live entertainment."

"Wait" held several dinners at the Upper DOOM. There was a Hawaiian Steak Night, A Spaghetti Night and a Chicken Dinner. Van Hoozer noted that "For \$4.00, patrons got a full meal, complete with appetizers and dessert. These candlelight dinners were relaxing and informal;

family album

most people seemed to really enjoy the whole evening."

The group has some 50 songs in its repertoire, according to Gonzalez. "We play some rock, such as Santana and the Beatles, but mostly we play easy listening such as Jim Croce, Crosby, Stills, Nash and Young, and Cat Stevens," he said. The addition of Rittenhouse to "Wait" has added a welcome new dimension, said Van Hoozer. "People have been pleasantly surprised by her voice. Nancy has a Joan Baez/Judy Collins style, and will make our group more versatile and 100% better," he added.

There are several upcoming events planned, Van Hoozer added. He said that the Upper DOOM "is an ideal place for these dinners. The atmosphere is relaxing and intimate; the acoustics are much better than at the lounge. We don't want to knock people over with our singing, but we do want to be heard. The old lounge was a barn-type setup. It was too big for our style and level of musical performance. The Upper DOOM suits us fine."

Rittenhouse has long had an interest in singing for an audience. She did well in a talent contest at the U.S. Army Field Station Berlin and performed at the Naval Tactical Training Center this past Christmas. Of the "Wait" trio at Diogenes Station, she says, "I think we blend well. I'm looking forward to performing for the people there. I think they will be very pleased with our singing."

"The group has provided support for command-sponsored functions at the Upper DOOM, Community Club and Dining

Facility. They are entertaining and relaxing and are becoming extremely popular on the Hill," said Capt. Richard J. Garcia, Adjutant and Community Club Custodian.

Gonzalez himself predicts a bright future for the group. "I think we do a very professional job. We strive for, and often achieve, a high-quality performance. We don't ever want to give a slipshod show. Nancy will add versatility and we should get better every time we go on stage."

At this time, comparing "Wait" to Peter, Paul and Mary would be like "blowing in the wind." But, as Van Hoozer says, that's not really important.

"Through our music, and relaxing dinners at the DOOM, we make life here a bit more bearable, and that makes us feel great."

USAFS Misawa Soldier of the Quarter chosen

Sp4 Thomas Estes, U.S. Army Field Station Misawa, was chosen 500th Military Intelligence Group Soldier of the Quarter for the period ending June 30, 1983.

As a reward for his being chosen as the Soldier of the Quarter, Specialist Estes was presented a \$100 Savings Bond.



Sp4 Thomas Estes is presented a \$100 Savings Bond by Ms Helen Lutz, Camp Zama area Enlisted Men's Wives Club. Colonel Bruce H. Davis, Group Commander, watches the presentation. (Photo by Sp4 Tony Devlin)

USAFS Augsburg Soldier of the Year

by Pamela Pullium

"Sharp, intelligent, well composed, and one of the finest examples of a young soldier I have ever seen." These glowing comments, and many more of their kind, were used by the members of the 1982 Field Station Augsburg Soldier of the Year Board to describe Sp4 John T. Mauriala, 2nd Operations Battalion, as he swept the May 31 board to walk away as the new station Soldier of the Year.

Mauriala, who calls Duluth, Minnesota home, previously won recognition at this station by being selected as the 2nd Operations Soldier of the Month for December 1982, Soldier of the Quarter for 1st quarter 1983, and U.S. Military Community Augsburg Soldier of the Quarter, 1st quarter 1983.

After being hailed as the finest soldier in the community for that quarter, he then topped all categories of qualification (appearance, bearing and military knowledge) before the Field Station board to win the coveted annual title here. This provides



Sp4 John R. Mauriala is the Soldier of the Year at FS Augsburg.

Mauriala the opportunity to next compete for honors in the INSCOM Europe Soldier of the Year Board.

On active duty since spring of 1981, the Soldier of the Year still expresses a fond desire to be "Home on the Farm." Prior to coming in the Army, Mauriala worked as a farm hand and a farm implement salesman. He

studied at the Maranatha Baptist College in Watertown, Wisconsin, and graduated from St. Francis Christian School, St. Francis, Minnesota. Military schooling includes Goodfellow AFB, Ft. Devens and the Primary Leadership Course at Bad Toelz, Germany. Mauriala has also completed the Infantry Officer's Pre-Commission Subcourse.

902d honors two soldiers

Recently, two 902d Military Intelligence Group soldiers were selected for induction into the "Extraordinary Soldiers Society of the 902d."

The "Society" is composed of the select within the 902d. Staff Sergeant David L. Sams of the Security Support Detachment and Sergeant Gerald E. Brown of the Fort Sam Houston Military Intelligence Detachment were the first two selectees for the Society.

Prerequisites are that the soldier be in the grades E1 through E6 and assigned to the 902d MI Group. The soldier must have no record of UCMJ or civil conviction during his present assignment and must have verified his MOS by scoring 75 on the SQT. Additionally, all soldiers considered for the Society must meet the minimum requirements on the Army Physical Fitness Test; be qualified with their basic weapon, and they must also be within the height and weight standards currently in effect.

Once a soldier meets the basic criteria for nomination, the selection board considers the "whole person" concept, prior to making the final decision for induction.

From the nomination of a soldier by his fellow soldiers to the selection by a board of non-commissioned officers, a soldier selected for the Society must have demonstrated a desire to excel and go the extra mile.

Ombudsman at Augsburg

by Joy Peterson

Field Station Augsburg has brought an Ombudsman Program to Augsburg with the first graduating class of 13 Ombudsman (12 female and 1 male) on June 10, 1983.

In starting the program in Augsburg, a five day training program was held. Topics covered in the training included: Ombudsman qualifications; general problem areas; communication skills; outreach programs; etc. A battalion commander's panel was also held on the last day of their training. The program concluded with the Ombudsman receiving their certificates of training.

The Ombudsman program is being brought to the Field Station to enhance family member/military relations and to keep the commanders informed of difficulties that families are experiencing. This particular program is modeled after the Navy's Ombudsman program, which was started in 1978.

In the future, monthly Ombudsman meetings will be held at the individual battalions with the battalions being responsible for the continuation of the program and further training.

An Ombudsman council will meet quarterly with the Field Station Commander. The stated Ombudsman program goals are to increase family pride in the



Harriet Howe receives a liter mug from Lt. Col. Max Sullivan for her help with Ombudsman program. She also received a certificate and FSA rock (cobblestone) from Col. Schneider, FSA commander.

(Photo by Mark Fornwald.)

military service; increase family member appreciation for the unit's mission requirements; strengthen the bond between unit and family members to enhance cohesion; and to reduce family concerns by serving as a single point of contact within each battalion.

Instrumental in the start of this innovative program are Lt. Col. Max Sullivan, FSA chaplain, MSgt. Douglas Dramer, Organizational Effectiveness Consultant, and Maj. William Shippee, OE. Harriet Howe, Resources & Training Specialist of the Military Resources Center, Springfield, VA., was the resource person brought in to train the new Ombudsmen.

Praising the Ombudsman program, Sullivan, who was a resource person during the workshop and will be available for the future ongoing program at the Field Station's battalions, said, "The Ombudsman program has the capability of becoming the linking pin between the family and the military. It will enhance the interface between the mili-

tary community and support agencies."

"The Ombudsman's first major project will be to publish a newsletter for communication among the families. Their first step is to establish a communication link," he added.

Augsburg divers attend Scuba Rally

by Ed Thornburg

The second annual 1st PERSCOM Scuba Diving Rally was held May 18-22, and was participated in by four divers from Field Station Augsburg. Field Station's divers: SFC Bill Moore, SSgt. Don Meadows of 2nd Ops Bn; SFC Ed Thornburg of HHC, Spt Bn; and Ray Eckland, an engineer, will long remember the excellent diving and friendships encountered there.

The event was attended by 44 divers from Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands. The Rally, an annual event, was hosted by the Morale Support Activity (MSA) from Vincenza, Italy. Not only did MSA ensure the dives were well organized, but provided many extras not originally advertised. In addition to free campsites for tents, MSA provided free air for the divers, free diving equipment, free commer-

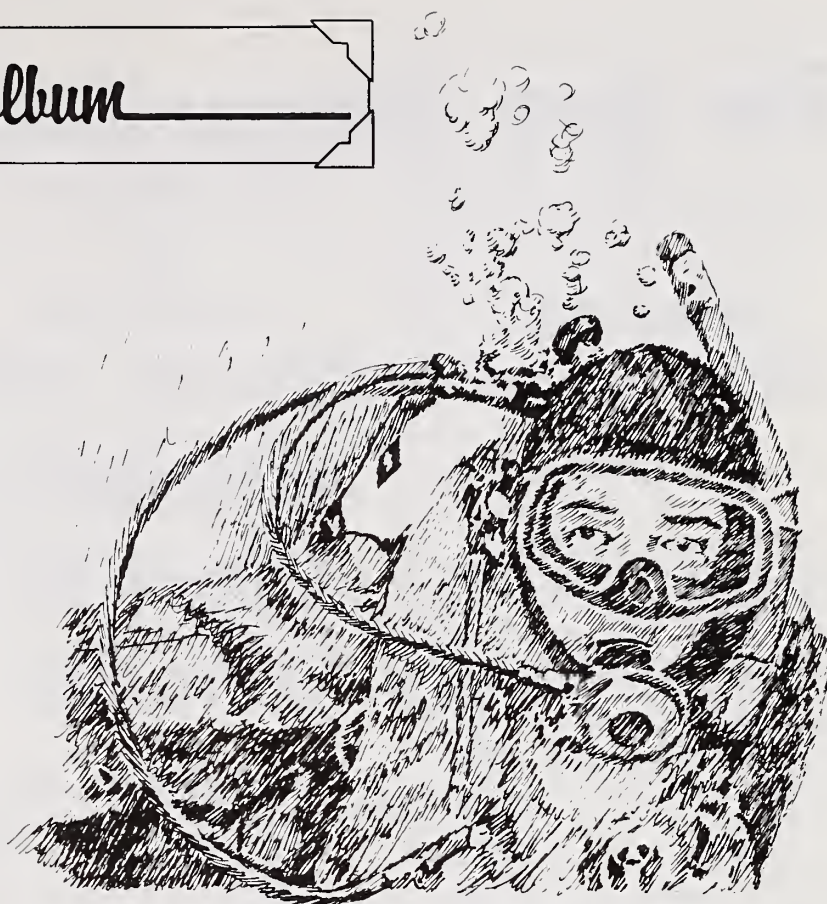
cial transportation to dive sites, several free tours, and a visit to a Scuba shop in Livorno where divers were able to take advantage of the favorable exchange rate and many bargains. Divers were also treated to a welcome buffet at Camp Darby's Officer Club and a Saturday night barbecue.

The weather was made to order for diving: clear skies, warm air and comfortable, clear water. Water temperatures ranged from 62 to 71 degrees Fahrenheit, while visibility in the water varied from 30 to 60 feet, depending on the dive site. There were three beach dives, similar to California rock entries, one night beach dive, and one boat dive. In each of the dives, divers were checked to ensure completeness of equipment for diving safety by beachmasters.

MSA provided one of their personnel to assist in supervising the dives and requested some of

the more senior divers to assist in running the dive sites. Don Meadows and Bill Moore were two of the more senior divers, each having in excess of 600 dives. They assisted divers in suiting up, reviewing dive tables, and reviewing diving procedures. Additionally, Bill and Don kept logs on the divers' entry and return. Their emphasis on safety contributed to making the Rally water accident free.

All dive sites appealed to a variety of interests. Several divers brought their cameras, while others just came to look. Italian fishing laws prohibit fishing on Scuba. However, there was much to look at and the depths of the dives varied from a minimum of 20 feet, to 80 feet. There were many rock reefs, dotted with small caves and abundant with fish and shell life, thus providing many hours of enjoyment on the Mediterranean.



For your information

Limit on Berlin bound HHG

Army members assigned to Berlin are provided full Government furnishings in their quarters. Army members assigned to Berlin are, therefore, only authorized to ship their administrative weight allowance of household goods (HHG).

The Berlin ITO recently advised that they are receiving an increasing number of HHG shipments for Army members for which the member's orders and transportation documents reflect that the member is authorized to ship his full JTR weight allowance. That error has resulted in many members shipping more than their administrative weight allowance to Berlin. It has caused undue hardship to some Army members and has resulted in unnecessary expenditure of Army transportation funds.

All orders should reflect that Army members assigned to Berlin are authorized to ship only their administrative weight allowance of HHG to Berlin.

If a member needs an increase in his administrative weight allowance, a request must be submitted to HQ, Military Personnel Center.

Point of Contact (POC) at HQ, Military Personnel Center is Mr. Thomas Gray, AV 221-0579/0599. POC at DCSLOG is Ms Chandler, AV 224-4362.

Power of Attorney given to spouses

AR 210-50, Para 3-15, I, allows spouses with powers of attorney or notarized statements to sign for family quarters and furnishings. Wide variances exist at installations thereby causing unnecessary confusion or frustration for servicemembers.

Therefore, commanders should be aware that spouses are allowed to receipt for quarters or furnishings during the sponsors' absence (e.g., during TDY or field duty) provided the spouse is in possession of the following:

(a) power of attorney (full or limited for housing purposes), and

(b) notarized statement from the sponsor. For example, statements may be notarized at the losing or gaining installation by any Staff Judge Advocate, Legal Officer or Adjutant, including Acting Assistant or Personnel Adjutants.

Servicemembers and spouses should be informed prior to departure from the losing duty station and possibly informed at the new installation upon arrival.

CHAMPUS only for DEERS

Beginning July 1, 1983, the Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) will pay claims only of those eligible dependent family members of active duty and retired military personnel who are enrolled in the Defense Enrollment and Eligibility Reporting System (DEERS). After that date, CHAMPUS will begin using DEERS eligibility information to verify eligibility and pay claims.

DEERS is a worldwide computer data bank listing all those eligible for military benefits, including medical benefits in military hospitals and under CHAMPUS. DEERS maintains eligibility profiles of all military health care and CHAMPUS beneficiaries, and CHAMPUS will use that information as a basis to deny claims filed by anyone not enrolled or with outdated profiles. Beginning in October, military facilities will be required to use DEERS to verify the eligibility of anyone seeking routine, non-emergency treatment and will deny care to anyone not currently enrolled. Emergency care in military hospitals will not be affected by the new policy.

DEERS has been under development since 1977. It is designed to improve resource management and eliminate fraudulent use of military benefits, including military health facilities and CHAMPUS, by individuals who are not eligible.

"No one who is legitimately entitled to care in a military facility or CHAMPUS coverage should be denied care or reimbursement if they are properly enrolled in DEERS," said Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs John F. Beary III, M.D. "and we have taken steps to ensure that any mistakes in beneficiary profiles can be quickly corrected. It is very important that all military sponsors, retirees and their dependents who have not done so already, enroll in DEERS as soon as possible to avoid any delay in receiving payment for CHAMPUS claims."

Active duty and retired military personnel are automatically enrolled in the system, but their dependent family members must be registered with DEERS to ensure that they are correctly entered into the system. Sponsors and beneficiaries should report any changes in status immediately to ensure their DEERS profiles are current. Those who are not yet enrolled in DEERS or who require updates of their records should contact the nearest military personnel office for assistance.

MI Ball

The 8th Annual Army Intelligence Ball will be held on Saturday, Oct. 1, 1983, in the Bolling Air Force Base Officers' Open Mess, Washington, D.C. beginning at 7 PM. All Army Intelligence Officers (active and retired), civilians, GS-9 and above, and their guests are cordially invited to attend. For further information contact your local Army Intelligence Ball Coordinator or Capt. James, Autovon 222-7612/6622 or AC 202-692-7612/6622.

Prescription for Burnout

Ever feel like everything you're doing presents an obstacle—while on the job and even when you're supposed to be having fun? This is a clinical psychologist's description of a typical case of a debilitating disorder called "burnout."

Dr. Albert J. Bernstein, PhD, author and practicing psychologist, would prefer, however, that the disorder be called "rust."

"Burnout," he says, "conveys an image of someone being consumed rapidly by flames, but it's really more like a form of slow oxidation. It corrodes and freezes things."

Dr. Bernstein frequently conducts workshops on subjects such as stress management, burnout and dealing with anger.

Here is his prescription for avoiding burnout:

- Beware of the name "burnout" and the subtle mystique that surrounds the disorder. Realize that whatever the job conditions, your mental health is your responsibility. No person or job can *make* you burn out—you have to do it yourself.
- Know what your job goals are. Know what your priorities are, especially

when conditions change. Your supervisor should provide this information initially. Ask for it.

- While you are working on goals and priorities, divide your job into manageable segments that can be accomplished in a given amount of time. And before you do anything, know how much is enough.

- When problems arise, finding out whose fault they are is easy and even exciting, but definitely not productive. If at all possible, avoid any form of blaming in word, thought, or deed.

- Learn some technique to induce physical relaxation and practice it daily on the job.

- Schedule pleasant interludes and follow the schedule, no matter how busy things get. If at all possible, do something unexpected everyday.

- Pay attention to diet and exercise. Avoid extremes.

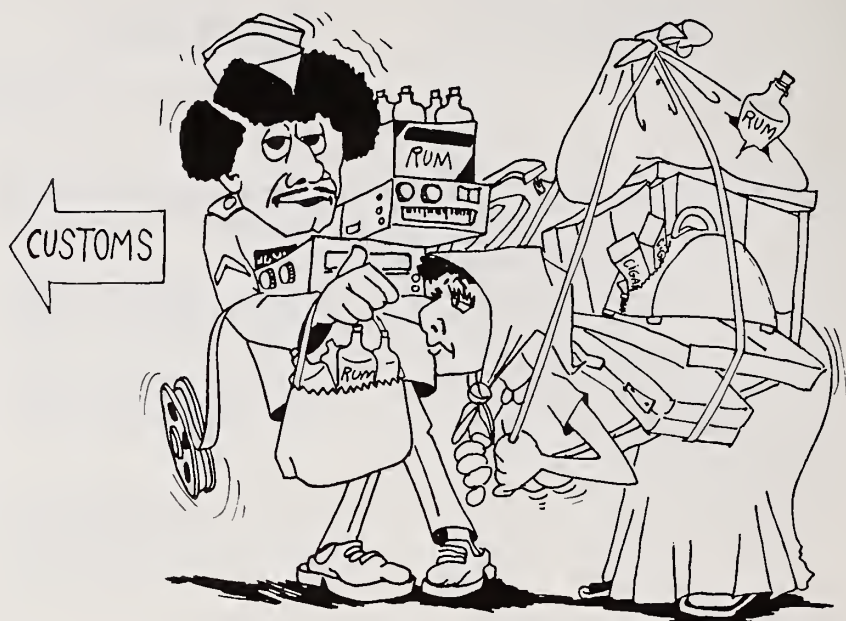
- Expect change and be flexible in response to it.

- See your job as a problem to be solved rather than a moral issue. Classifying events or people as right or wrong is the first step into trouble.

- If you're really serious about avoiding burnout, pick a partner and give that person the right to ask you embarrassing questions like: "What are you going to do about it?" This partner is definitely not someone to commiserate with and should, if at all possible, be a person who is not suffering from burnout.

For your information

Sooo . . . you're finally coming home



The following guidance is provided by the DOD Customs Executive Agent for shipments from outside the Customs Territory of the United States (CTUS) which are shipped into the CTUS:

Alcoholic beverages or tobacco products must accompany the individual when being imported into the CTUS; they must be handcarried in accompanied baggage; they cannot be shipped in member's unaccompanied baggage or Household Goods (HHG) shipment.

The inclusion of motorcycles and mopeds in HHG does not change Federal Emission Control or safety requirements in effect for that model year vehicle. DOT HS-7 and/or EPA Form 3520-1 (or DD Form 788-2), as appropriate, must be completed and included as a part of the shipping documentation.

The ITO must furnish above mentioned DOT and EPA forms

to the member and assist in their preparation. If there is a nonconforming vehicle in the member's HHG shipment, member will be responsible for posting bond required for non-conforming motorcycles or mopeds; evidence that the vehicle has been brought into conformity will still be required within currently specified timeframes, and shipment will be redlined, thus subjecting it to delays at the CONUS Port of Entry.

The following is guidance for ITO's when shipping alcoholic beverages, tobacco products or unfueled vehicles in a HHG shipment:

Alcoholic Beverages/ Tobacco Products

(1) If the shipment is from outside the CTUS and will be entering into the CTUS, alcoholic beverages and tobacco products cannot be placed in UB or HHG shipment. Member will

be advised that he or she must handcarry them as accompanied baggage.

(2) If the shipment is starting and terminating within one country, and the carrier will accept alcoholic beverages for shipment, alcoholic beverages may be placed in the members's HHG shipment. However, if that shipment will cross another country's border, alcoholic beverages will not be allowed in the HHG shipment due to possible infringement of customs laws of the country to which it is destined; DIA procedures will, however, continue to apply. (This guidance is to be followed until completion of surveys of overseas areas and incorporation of applicable data into the personal property consignment guide (PPCIG) from which ITO's will then be able to counsel members on shipping alcohol to foreign countries.)

Unfueled Vehicles

(1) For shipments of motorcycles from overseas which will be entering the CTUS, if the motorcycle does not conform to U.S. EPA and DOT standards (as evidenced by a certification label affixed to the frame) it will not be included with the member's HHG shipment. Member may elect to ship it as a separate HHG shipment subject to payment of excess costs for split shipment. This is required to preclude the member's entire HHG shipment from being delayed or opened at the CONUS Port of Entry for Customs purposes.

The member is responsible for:

(a) Knowing whether or not the motorcycle or moped to be shipped in HHG conforms to DOT and EPA standards.

(b) Being prepared to inform ITO of conformity or lack thereof at counseling session,

(c) Being cognizant of existence or lack of certification label which is evidence of conformity.

(2) If a carrier refuses to accept a motorcycle or moped for shipment citing a document such as a tender/tariff or an ocean carrier tariff, ITO should offer that shipment to the next qualified carrier. However, the original carrier should not be charged with a refusal. A separate DPM shipment may be used as a last resort; however, the member will not be subject to excess cost for split shipment as long as the motorcycle/moped conforms to DOT/EPA standards. (Procedures in this subparagraph are intended to be temporary pending appropriate changes to applicable tariffs/tenders.) Member will only be subject to excess costs for split shipments when he or she insists on shipment of a nonconforming motorcycle/moped which will inevitably be redlined and result in unnecessary excess cost to the Government.

(3) For any HHG shipment with an unfueled motor vehicle therein, the vehicle will be prepared for shipment by the member to meet carrier requirements. The battery must be disconnected and completely protected so that short circuits are prevented and secured in the motorcycle's battery box/compartments so that leakage of acid will not occur under conditions normal to transportation. Fuel must have been completely drained and the motorcycle or moped must then be operated until all fuel has been exhausted.

(4) If a member shipping a motorcycle/moped in their HHG shipment will also ship a POV to a foreign country that requires the motorcycle/moped to be licensed as a POV, the member should be advised of the destination country's vehicle importation licensing and registration requirements. For example, if a member can only import one POV into a foreign country, and that country requires a motorcycle or moped to be licensed as a POV, that member would probably not want to ship a motorcycle or moped in their HHG shipment if they are also shipping a car to that country. Overseas commands have been tasked to update that type of info in the PPCIG, which is to be used in counseling members in this regard.

(5) Documentation for surface HHG shipments to or from overseas which include an unfueled vehicle must identify the location of the unfueled vehicle in the shipment, so that it can be located with minimal effort. This is necessary because any surface shipment destined to or from overseas has the potential of having to be diverted to an air shipment. If the shipment must be diverted to MAC, a DD Form 1387-2 must be prepared for air shipment at the MAC Terminal. To complete that form, service

liaison and MAC Terminal personnel must be able to readily find the vehicle in the shipment.

(6) For HHG shipments to hardlift areas (i.e., by air and for shipments via TP-4, the DD Form 1387-2 must be prepared and affixed at origin.

Parent's smoke can damage children's lungs

Researchers from Harvard Medical School are saying that parents who smoke may be causing lasting damage to their children's lungs.

When the breathing capacities of 318 children were measured, it was found that children with parents who didn't smoke had the highest levels of capacity, children with two parents who smoked had the lowest, and children with one parent who smoked were in between. The study director said that "exposure to cigarette smoke early in life appears to affect normal lung growth."

Maybe smokers should realize that it's not their own health they are harming, but their children's as well.

Editor's Note: This article was taken from the *Walter Reed Stripe*.

For your information



Plugging in overseas

by Ross Bernheim

Many of us are going to be going overseas or returning from there, and we will want to take our electrical appliances with us. Overseas, we will run into some strange power sockets in the wall, that the plugs on our appliances won't fit. Such as the large round ones in Germany.

In the United States we are fortunate that we have a standardized power system. We use 115 volt 60 cycles per second power. A large part of the world is not so fortunate and uses a lot of different voltages and frequencies.

These different types power at the wall socket should not present us with insurmountable problems if we are armed with a little knowledge. There are really two problems to attend to. First is the difference in frequency. The second is the difference in voltage.

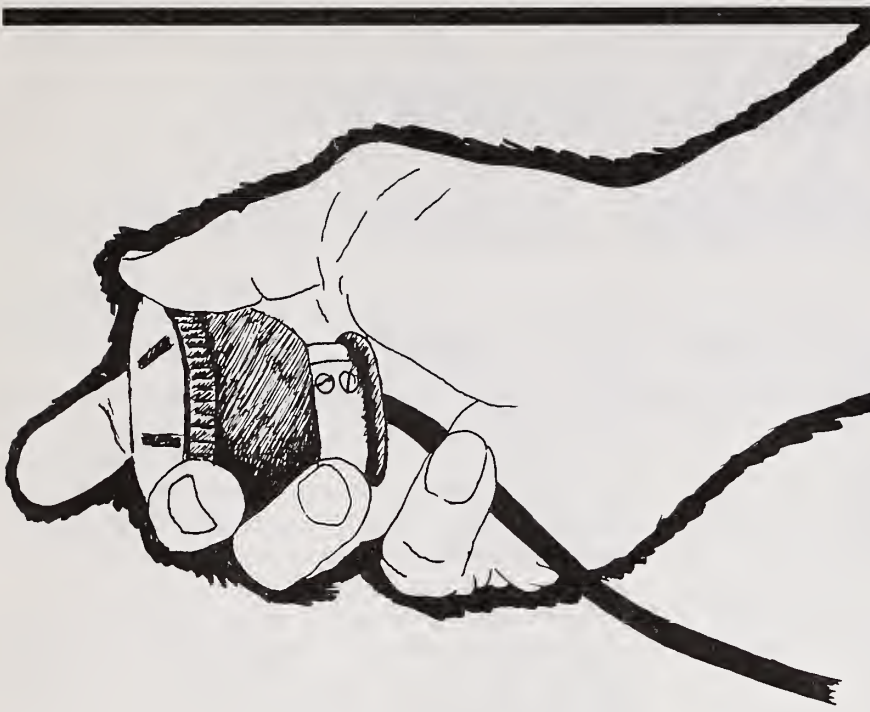
Most of the appliances sold in the U.S. are designed to work

with our power system, and are not directly usable with other systems. This is due to the cost of building a power supply into the equipment that is changeable to use other power systems when few if any buyers will move to a place where the power is different. Another problem has been that many appliances need to keep some kind of time or speed and synchronize to the power line because it provides a ready reference and it has been easy to do.

Some equipment is switchable to work with different voltages, primarily audio and video equipment and some hair dryers. Be sure to check the owner's manual as the fuse usually requires changing when the equipment is used with a different voltage. Failure to check the fuse to make sure it is the correct current rating for the voltage you are using could cause a very, very expensive repair bill.

A transformer can solve the voltage problem for much of the equipment you may want to use. Transformers are sold by wattage ratings. You need to know the wattage of the equipment you plan to plug into the transformer. This is easy to find or figure out. Many pieces of equipment have the wattage rating on a label or small plate near the power cord connection. For equipment without a wattage rating, simply take the voltage and multiply it by the current rating to get the wattage rating. Add up all the wattage ratings and make sure that the total is less than the wattage rating of the transformer you plan to use.

For heating appliances there is a nifty little voltage converter in the hardware stores that is rated at 1600 watts and is so small that you can easily hold it in your hand. It is designed to use only with heating devices and could



harm other equipment used with it. It is great for irons and coffee pots and the like for which it is made.

Some equipment, using a motor that synchronizes to the frequency of the power line, will require the changing of a pulley or drive wheel to operate on a different frequency. Be sure that you get a technician who is familiar with both the type and brand of equipment that you are having changed as well as the procedures required. This is not a difficult job, but it is an unusual one for most technicians. When having the job done allow several months prior to having to leave. The parts needed usually are not available locally and will have to be ordered from the manufacturer who may have to go overseas to get them as they are not usually needed in the U.S. If you have this work done, save any parts changed. You will need them when you come back. They are also a selling point if you decide to sell overseas, or in the States if

you are selling to someone who may go overseas.

Television sets are generally made to work with one type of transmission system. If you are in an area using a system different from the American standard television system, you will not be able to use your television to receive local programs as it is very expensive to convert the set to another system. There are some sets sold overseas that are convertible at the flip of a switch, but they are generally more expensive and not as readily available.

There are reasons to take your set with you. If you can receive an AFN station, they use the American standard. Your set is also usable with your American standard video cassette recorder or video disk player. There are many active video tape clubs in Europe and elsewhere. Check with your sponsor or someone who was stationed where you will be going.

Mechanical clocks that use a motor and gears are not eco-

nomical to convert because they synchronize to the power line and all the expensive gears would need to be replaced. Battery operated clocks are not a problem. Digital clocks are the latest fad and are appearing in everything from pens to television sets. These present a different problem. Some, such as those in many VCRs, are changed by merely flipping a switch. Many other digital clocks can be rewired internally, but the cost may be high. For clock controlled appliances it makes sense to have the work done, but alarm clocks are usually less expensive to just replace.

Most lamps that use a regular light bulb can be converted by simply adding an adaptor to the plug and buying a new bulb with the right voltage rating and wattage. Check the lamp for the rating of the switch or cord; these should have a voltage rating equal or higher than the voltage you intend to use the lamp on. Fluorescent lamps will require the use of a transformer to operate.

Be careful with microwave ovens as many are not convertible for different frequencies, check with the manufacturer. Also, get a microwave oven leakage tester and after shipping your microwave oven, use it. Microwave ovens have a seal around the door that is meant to seal in microwaves. The seals rely on the door being properly aligned and the seals and door being kept clean. In transit it is easy for the door to become misaligned and cause leakage. Check it for safety.

I hope that this information can help you go smoothly from here to there and back again with fewer difficulties. As with so many things involved in moving, a little effort to learn the information you need to know and planning ahead pay many benefits.

Legally speaking

Credit, good or bad

by Capt. John Belcher
Assistant Staff Judge Advocate

Thinking about co-signing a credit union loan for a friend or fellow worker? If you are, thinking before you sign could save you considerable money and embarrassment, if that loan cannot be collected from the borrower.

Co-signing or co-making a loan is serious business; it's not just giving the borrower a vote of confidence. Before co-signing, a person should know what the legal obligations are, why a co-signer is needed, and above all, you should read and understand the agreement. (The latter holds true for any contract you are considering.)

Banking officials should make it a practice to inform a potential co-signer of his or her obligations; however, it is still your own responsibility to determine what obligations you may be assuming.

When co-signing a loan, you and the other co-signers are saying that you will be responsible for the repayment of the loan if the borrower defaults. A typical co-signing agreement says, "We the co-signers, jointly and severally promise to pay," etc. "Jointly and severally" means the loan can be collected equally from the group, or entirely from one co-signer. Each is liable for the entire amount of the loan.

Co-signers have no legal recourse against any other co-signer, although they can bring action to collect from the principal borrower once they have paid the debt. This is not always an easy thing to

do when your "friend" has PCS'd or separated. Co-signers are responsible for the face value of the note, plus accumulated interest.

In a credit union loan situation, if the pledge-of-share form has been signed, it is possible for a co-signer's share account to be used to repay the debt. A credit union is not required to sue a defaulted borrower. If the lender is satisfied that a borrower cannot or will not repay a loan, it can turn to the co-signers for payment.

If co-signing involves so many pitfalls, why would anyone sign such an agreement? The lending institution's point of view holds that co-signing is a way for members to help one another. Financial institutions find co-signing necessary because they feel some borrowers are a poor repayment risk, and they want someone to collect from if the borrower defaults. Co-signing is most commonly used when no chattel (property) is available for loan security.

Does co-signing sound like a risky undertaking? It is, but there are several tips you can employ to aid you in becoming a wise, and not sorry, co-signer. Know your responsibilities and rights before co-signing a loan. Be sure you can repay the debt without undue hardship if the loan goes bad. Know the borrower well. Ask yourself these questions:

Does he manage his money well?

Is he a responsible person?

Does he live within his means?

Does he stay on the job?

Is he in good health?

Keep in mind the possibility that you may have to repay some portion of the debt, because sometimes even honest people can't pay if they don't have money due to an unexpected event.

Also bear in mind that your friends in the military are prone to frequent moves. Often times those people who are your honest "friends" today, do not behave so honorably when they are living in another state, a long way from both you and the lending institution. You may end up paying off all the loan without much chance of recovering the money from your "friend."

Editor's Note: Taken from the *Northern Light*, official newspaper of Misawa AB, Japan.

MONEY IN THE BANK

State Can Confiscate Dormant Bank Accounts

If you asked most people about the laws of escheat, chances are you would get a blank look. Unfortunately, it's something many people learn about the hard way.

They find out about these laws when they go to a safe-deposit box they haven't opened in 10 years to take out Aunt Clara's five-carat diamond ring and Grandpa's gold watch. Or when they decide to withdraw money from a savings account they haven't touched in 15 years.

What they find out is that they no longer have a safe-deposit box or a savings account and the cash they thought was earning interest for them over the years is now busy earning money for the state treasury. The diamond ring and gold watch and everything else in the safe-deposit box most likely was sold and the funds are now in the state coffers. Getting it back will not be easy.

"This scenario is played out every year to the tune of millions of dollars," says Bob Klockars, a Banking Advisor for the American Bankers Association (ABA). "The laws of escheat allow state governments to confiscate bank accounts, safe-deposit boxes and other property left unattended for a specified period of time, usually five to seven years. Dormant accounts are presumed abandoned and become the property of the state. Only Colorado and Missouri do not have laws of escheat.

"To give you some idea of just how big this problem is, the state of New York has taken in \$265.8 million in the past 31 years through the laws of escheat, and Illinois has added \$30 million to its treasury since 1961 when it first introduced the laws," says Klockars. "In addition, there's now an estimated \$443 million in bank accounts alone waiting to be claimed by missing or forgetful persons.

"Even though banks post signs warning of the need to keep accounts updated and un-

der federal regulations send letters to the missing depositors, many people still are under the false assumption that once they open a savings account they can forget about it for several years," says Klockars.

Under the laws of escheat, the state governments are deemed custodians of money and property presumed abandoned. Also, banks have the right to charge reasonable monthly maintenance fees to compensate for the paperwork and special handling required to comply with the laws and regulations governing these accounts.

"It's important to know that state confiscation of your property and savings accounts is a custodial act only," says Klockars. "You may file a claim to regain the property and the state must act on your claim, usually within 90 days of your filing. However, legal action is time-consuming and costly and you still may end up losing out on interest and dividends.

"This problem is very easy to avoid," he continues. "All you have to do is notify your bank, in person or in writing, at least once every year. Pick a special date each year, such as your birthday, to bring in your passbooks and update your other assets."

Klockars also suggests making a list of all your assets and updating it every year. Include bank account numbers, the location, number and contents of safe-deposit boxes, and personal and household possessions worth more than \$200.

"Attach this list to your will and give a copy to your attorney, if you have one," says Klockars. "Also give a copy to your spouse and place one in a safe-deposit box. If you live alone, be certain to leave a copy of your will and assets in your home where they can easily be found if something happens to you."

Legally speaking



Prompt Action Is The Key

Avoid Mortgage Defaults

A person can get behind in paying the mortgage for a variety of reasons. If it should happen to you, don't wait—the problem won't go away.

According to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), there are certain steps you should take **immediately** to avoid losing your house:

- Contact your mortgage company. Talk with someone in the mortgage service department and explain to them what has happened—that your mortgage payments are already overdue or that you might not be able to make the next payment. Let them know the facts about why you are behind in your payments and give them details about your current and future income. Ask for their help in rearranging the payment schedule so that you will not lose the property.

- If you are not successful with the mortgage company, see if there is a hous-

ing counseling agency in your community. You can get help in finding it from the mortgage company, the local HUD office or the local housing authority. The counseling agency doesn't have any legal authority. But they will help you work with the mortgage company to establish a new schedule so you can keep making your payments.

- If your house has an FHA or VA insured mortgage and you've been unable to get help from the mortgage company and the housing counseling agency, you can talk with the nearest HUD or VA office. The loan servicing officer may be able to work out a plan with your lender so you can keep your house. They have several mortgage relief programs to help you avoid foreclosure, but they only apply if you have a VA or FHA mortgage.

Beware of people who promise to consolidate your loans and help you with the

back payments on the loan "for a small fee." Although there are many reputable loan consolidation firms, with others you could lose both money and time. Instead, you can get help at no cost from HUD and VA and from most housing counseling agencies.

The thing to remember is: **You have to act fast.** As soon as you know you are going to have a problem with your mortgage payments, contact the mortgage company. After all, they probably would rather have you continue to pay on the mortgage, even if it is only the interest, than have to pay to foreclose and then pay to auction the property off.

To learn more, send for the free HUD pamphlet, "Avoiding Mortgage Default." The address is:

**Consumer Information
Center
Dept. 596L
Pueblo, CO 81009**



Softball Team at the 501st

by Sgt. James Johnson
and SFC Bill Martin

The 501st MI Softball Team is still going strong despite a second place finish in the Memorial Day Tournament. Recapping the tournament, the 501st began the first day of the tourney with a 11-4 victory over the men of the 125th ATC, and a 6-5 victory over FAO-K.

The second day of play matched 501st against AFKN with the 501st being victorious by a score of 7-3. 1st Sig proved to be no match for the 501st as they went down in defeat by score of 9-0, with Jim Heussler pitching his second shut-out.

In the final day of play, 501st was matched against 8th PERSCOM. The 501st, however, managed still another victory by a score of 7-2.

Recovering from tournament play, the 501st reinitiated the regular season by losing to the 362d 8-6, but pounded 21st Trans as they won 14-2.

The "Grudge Match" of the season was against Navy. In an outing between 501st and Navy, Navy was victorious in pre-season tournament play. The 501st was not to be outdone as

proven by their 4-2 win over Navy. The 501st also racked up victories against J-3 FEAK and KANAKAS, by 9-1, 16-0, and 17-6, scores respectively.

The 16-0 win over KANAKAS was due to the outstanding pitching of Tim Lewis, pitching his second shut-out of the season.

The next game pitted the 501st against 121 Hospital, with the 121st emerging victorious by means of three Home Runs during the game. Recovering from that loss, though, the 501st squeezed by 595th MAINT by a score of 3-2. Kym McElhinney drove in what proved to be winning run in the top of the seventh, when the score was 2-1 in favor of 595th. A key double play in the bottom of the inning proved to be a decisive factor too!

Following that victory, Chuck Graham hit two Home Runs en-route to 501st defeating EDFE by a 9-6 tally. Then, the 501st, in typical form, knocked the stuffing out of the 30th Weather Squadron by a 12-1 score, with Ty Spry hitting two Home Runs, and Ray Collins bagging a

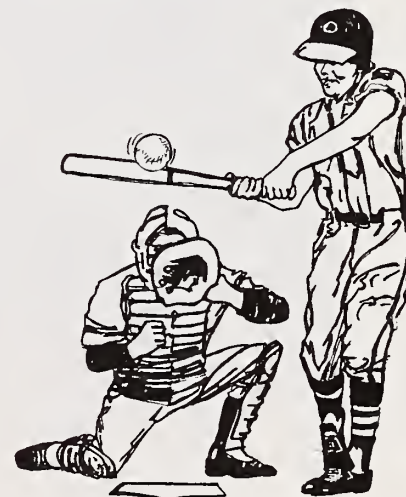
round-tripper. In five innings, the men scored 12 runs on 15 hits, and turned 3 double plays.

The team concludes the season this Friday, as they meet 305th S & S. Also, this weekend, the 501st, by means of being beaten by YDPC/CID in the first round of the rain-interrupted Fourth of July tournament, will play numerous games in hopes of winning the Loser's Bracket, and challenging the winners of the Winner's Bracket. (By the way 501st was beaten by YDPC/CID by a 10-5 score, with the winners hitting five Home Runs).

Currently our team has a 14-2 record for regular season play. After sixteen games, the 501st has scored 165 runs (10.3 per game average) and has allowed their opponents only 63 runs (3.9 per game average).

Leading players in the Runs Batted In (RBI) column are Bill Martin with 24, Ty Spry with 23, Tim Lewis with 16, and Len Bennett with a respectable 14.

In Home Run standings, Ty Spry is leading with 5, Ron Samuelson, Benny Holt, and Chuck Graham have 2 each, and Jim Heussler, Bill Martin, Len Bennett and Ray Collins have one homer apiece.



FS Augsburg in Marathon at Chiemsee

by Bonnie Shepard

Four Field Station Augsburg long-distance runners recently participated in the VII Corps Marathon held at Chiemsee. The

running events began at 9 a.m. on June 4 under clear skies and with warm weather. A field of 700 runners was entered in the

grueling marathon and half-marathon events.

SFC Frank Boyce of HHC, Spt Bn, was the only marathon entrant representing Field Station Augsburg. He had an outstanding showing of 10th over all and won 1st place in his age group with a time of 2 hours and 50 minutes.

Capt. Gilbert Dodson, 2nd Ops Bn, was one of four Field Station entrants in the half-marathon. Due to some confusion in the course direction, times were not up to par. Dodson prevailed nonetheless, winning his age group and coming in 5th over all. Other FSA participants were SFC Cerpanya, Capt. Stephen Mulcahy, and Capt. Wilson.

Dodson remarked that the conditions were good, the participation high and the competition stiff.



Sgt. Evelyn Kimbrough and Lt. Col. James Mycock run in downtown Sinop during the Firecracker 10 KM Run held on July 4th for Diogenes Station personnel. (U.S. Army photo by SFC Ken Distler.)



Confident runner CWO2 Will Turner poised for victory at the four mile mark in the July 4th airfield to Diogenes Station 10 Kilometer Run. Turner had a tough challenge from Sp5 Jody Boatman during the first five miles, but won by about a minute and a half. He ran a 45:16, and Boatman finished with 46:49. (U.S. Army photo by SFC Ken Distler.)

The Firecracker Run

by Sp4 Greg Markley

They probably didn't call it the "airfield run" for nothing!

The Mycock Firecracker 10 Kilometer, a 6.3 mile fun run from the Esek Airfield to the NCO club, ended with the top male and female finishers being airfield workers.

Will Turner, a C-12 pilot, flew through the course in a time of 45:16. He was followed by Jody Boatman of EMD, at 46:49 and Timothy Marcks of Hippodrome at 51:52.

USACC runners captured 4th, 5th and 6th place. Jeff Revisky was 4th, at 52:01, followed by Gerald Alexander at 53:06 and Erich Kuehnel at 53:21.

Evelyn Kimbrough, the petroleum, oil and lubricants NCO at the airfield, had the fastest female time, at 53:27. Civilian Mary Metzger and Headquarters Company's Teresa Blair finished in a virtual dead-heat, at 68:15 and 68:16, respectively.

Seventy-five runners successfully negotiated the hills and humidity of Sinop and earned commemorative tee-shirts. The 4th of July run began at the airfield and wound its way through the streets of town, where Turkish residents cheered on the Americans who have been a colorful part of this area for over 25 years.

The final 2.3 miles of the run

was an assault on the 700 foot Hill that winds its way into Diogenes Station.

The run was called the Mycock Firecracker after Lt. Col. James S. Mycock, the deputy American forces commander and an avid runner who rotated back to the states less than a week after the run. Mycock, in his last major race while assigned to the station, finished in a strong 8th at 53:28.

Times ranged from Turner's 45:16 to well over 90 minutes for the stragglers. Navy personnel and civilians who work at Diogenes Station joined Army officers and enlisted in the fun run.

One of the last to cross the finish line was "Little Bit," the airfield's mascot dog. That seemed to cap it up for an all-Esek Airlines Day.

A fishing tour to Spain

by Dick Minnick

Germany-based anglers desiring a change of pace for a fishing adventure that is both unique and exotic, should give serious consideration to a trip to the

trek during the latter part of May. SFC John Mitchell, 1st Ops Bn, SSgt. Rick Gonzales, 3rd Ops Bn, and SFC Dick Minnick, HHC, Spt Bn, departed Augsburg on May 21 for 10 days of bass fishing and a trip that would long be remembered.

Following a 22 hour drive in Mitchell's fully packed VW van across Germany, France, and through the semi-desert region of northeast Spain, the fishermen arrived at their adventure point at Zaragoza Air Base, located on the outskirts of the city of Zaragoza. The group checked in with the Zaragoza Rod and Gun Club, got their gear, and set out on a two hour drive to the remote Lake Caspe shoreside campsite.



Spanish Badlands. There they can fish for largemouth black bass in the fabled Lake Caspe, a sprawling 75,000 acre clear body of water. It is located in northeast Spain, some 70 miles south-east of Zaragoza.

Three such fishermen from Field Station Augsburg made the

High winds and a clear sky greeted the anglers on their arrival to the lake campsite. A Spanish Bass Club from Barcelona was just returning from a morning fishing tournament and were weighing-in their catch at the launch site. Seeing all the bass caught, a great deal of an-

ticipation was felt by the Augsburg anglers. A three tent campsite was quickly set up so that the anglers could start their fishing.

The next six days were spent searching out bass hideouts in the numerous coves found on the lake. Ten to 20 keeper bass, as well as numerous smaller bass were taken daily. The keepers ranged in size from 1½ pounds up to four. The fishermen kept only eight bass per day for their evening meals. Bass fillets, fried potatoes, beans, and a smaller variety of tableware were cooked over an open-pit fire of mesquite wood and became a nightly ritual for their evening meal.

An interesting side trip was made on the fourth day. The fishermen visited the Casa de la Magdalena, an old Spanish monastery built in 1730, which now lies in ruin high atop a horseshoe bend cliff on the lake. The old building serves as a landmark which can be seen for miles and can only be reached from the back side up a very rugged rock-strewn trail. Some old legends say the ghosts of the monastery still can be heard laying the rock stones at night under the full moon.

Since no facilities exist at the campsite, the camping was strictly a "roughing it" proposition. However, the fresh air, sunshine, and shaded areas made for a very nice respite from the rigors of heavy duty bass fishing.

After returning from the lake and going back to Zaragoza, the tired fishermen began their trip back to Augsburg.

Servicemembers interested in a bass fishing tour to Lake Caspe can find valuable information in a pamphlet published by the Zaragoza Rod and Gun Club and at the Augsburg Rod and Gun Club.



Augsburg's Track Team

by Diana Foskett

Augsburg's Community Track Team took the Stuttgart, Germany invitational meet by storm. They walked away with 18 medals, winning the team championship over the other 23 teams participating in the meet held on May 21.

Members of 1st Operations Battalion participating in the competition were Cheryl Faimon, Ann Strack, Casey Smith, Susan Dewalt, Jim Partridge, Alan Steel, and David Smith. First Ops family members Olivia Partridge and Bryan Ellis also participated.

In the Women's Division, medals for the shot putt, discus and javelin were awarded to Faimon and Dewalt. Strack won medals for the long jump and the 100 and 200 meter runs. Casey Smith won medals for the 800 meter and 5 Km runs, with Olivia Partridge taking the 1500 meter, 5 Km and 10 Km runs. Strack, Partridge, Smith and Dewalt all took medals in the 400 meter relay.

In the Men's Division, Jim Partridge took a medal for the hammer throw, and Ellis took a medal for the pentathlon. Other medal winners were Robert Cox (NSGA) for the 400 and 800 meter runs, and Wayne Hammond (1/18 FA), Reggie Lockheart (569th PSC), John Poteat (1/30 FA) and Phil Brown (HHB 17th Bde) for the 1600 meter relay.

Helping in the team effort, but

Jazz Basketball Team

The Kunia Jazz Basketball Team won the 2nd Annual Oahu Military Memorial Day Basketball Tournament by winning five consecutive games. After placing second in the 1st Annual Memorial Day Tournament in 1982, the Jazz was determined to take first place honors in the 1983 competition.

In the first game the Jazz took it to USS Goldsborough 64—50. USS Robert Peary was the next victim, as the Jazz began to get into the groove, 50—40. Then

came the defending champions (Schofield) to test the Jazz's swarming defense and fast break combination. The defending champions gave the Jazz all they could handle, but with sure determination the Jazz was not to be denied this game. With 9 seconds to go, Rob Thomas' vertical leaping ability kept the ball alive so Pollard could tip in the winning basket. This game motivated the team so well that the next two games were won very convincingly. Kunia owned the championship.

just falling short of medals were: John Gurule (3rd Ops), Kent McKenzie (534th Signal Co), Ron Miller (MEDDAC), Hector Acosta (Co A, 1/30th FA), Ivory West (HHB, 1/18th FA), Tony Atkinson (Svc, 1/18th FA), Mike

Nucklos (Svc, Spt Bn), Don Cannon (Co C, 1/18th FA), and John McKormic (Svc, 1/30 FA).

The Augsburg team came in 1st place with 176 points, Nurnburg second with 134 points, and Neu Ulm third with 70.



Kunia Jazz wins basketball championship

The Kunia Jazz, a team of inspired players, took the Wheeler AFB Basketball championship. They won the American Division

championship with a 15-1 record in the regular season, and capped off the season by taking the Double Elimination Championship in

back-to-back games from the 6924th Tigers. Kunia drew a bye in the first round. In their first game the Jazz was upset by the



Winners all, the members of the Kunia Jazz Basketball Team are all smiles. Seated (L to R) William White, Charles Browning, Mark McDonald, Ron Davis and Delbert Means. Standing (L to R) Don Anderson, Ernest Thomas, James Stewart, John Gaskins, William Simpson, Robert Thomas, Kevin Sutton, Wilfred Buggage, Columbus Pollard, Brad Wakeman, and Damien Shelton. Not pictured: Dwayne Anderson.



Tigers, but they came storming back in the loser's bracket with wins over NSGA Kunia, 1957 Comm Gp, and F Company Aviation to advance to the championship round.

The rematch was set up with the Tigers, who breezed through the winner's bracket, with wins over 1957 Comm Gp, Kunia Jazz, and F Company to advance to the finals. Emotions were high before the game as both teams went through warm-ups. Cheered on by their respective fans, the Jazz won the tip and scored a quick basket on a lay-up by Mark McDonald; the Tigers came back with a basket of their own on a jump shot by Wes Alexander.

The two teams kept trading baskets throughout the first half until Columbus Pollard hit a jump shot to give the Jazz a four-point lead at intermission. The Jazz came out after the half and set a fast tempo to build a 14-point lead. The Tigers came clawing back to cut the lead to six at the 8-minute mark. However, on four successive baskets by Charles Browning and Kevin Sutton, the Jazz steamrolled to a 14-point lead again and never looked back. Ron Davis iced the victory hitting three jump shots in the stretch to increase the Jazz lead to eighteen. Both teams substituted players to give them a rest for the second game as victory for the Jazz was assured. After the buzzer sounded, the Jazz had an easy 64-57 win with the deciding game coming up.

After a 20-minute break the second game got underway. The Tigers came out with determination and vaulted to an 8-2 lead. After a timeout, the Jazz exploded with 20 unanswered points on

the hot shooting of RD (Davis) and Chip (Sutton). Apparently they were on their way to an easy victory and the Championship, but turnovers and mistakes by the Jazz proved to be costly. With the inside shooting of Wendell Brown, the Tigers closed the gap to five at the half 42-37.

At the start of the second half, two quick baskets by Glen Parrish cut the Jazz lead to one. That started a shooting duel between the Jazz's Pollard and Alexander of the Tigers, each man hit five baskets each. Frank Frazier of the Tigers hit two key layups to give the Tigers a three-point lead. Browning hit from the outside to cut the lead to one, but the Tigers scored eight unanswered points to go up to seven at the 10-minute mark.

As the team traded baskets for the next couple of minutes, it seemed as if the Tigers had things in hand. But the Jazz mounted a strong attack and pulled to within one. Having to play two games began to take its toll on the Tigers as McDonald and Pollard drove to the basket unmolested for eight straight points. Key offensive rebounds by Robert Thomas of the Jazz coupled with two baskets by Sutton put the Jazz up 15 with 2:15 to go in the game.

Kunia came out at the 1:40 mark to a rousing round of applause as victory was in hand. The Tigers made one final charge to close to within eight, but the Jazz held them off with good defense and key free throw shooting, as the Tigers began to foul in desperation. With time running out, the Jazz began a wild celebration and at the buzzer had a well earned 81-75 victory over the Tigers and the Base Championship.

ITIC-PAC Softball Marathon

On July 23, the ITIC-PAC softball team participated in the Hawaii Easter Seals Softball Marathon at Hickam Air Force Base. The Marathon, which ran from the early morning of July 23 through the evening of July 24, was conducted to raise money for Easter Seals. Civilian and military teams from Hawaii participated.

The ITIC-PACers played for 2½ consecutive hours during the afternoon of July 23 against the U.S. Coast Guard Station, Honolulu. Final score of the game was ITIC-PAC 24, Coast Guard 16.

Playing for ITIC-PAC were Wayne Arnold, Max Dunn, Doug Edgell, John Griffith, Terry Hall, Tom Hope, Reed Kimball, Mike Mastrangelo, Phil McGibney, Dick Mueller, Bud-die Parker, Ron Porter, Doug Rockwell, Al Stern and Doug Walter.

The ITIC-PAC team is also playing in the Fort Shafter softball league. Currently they are tied for second place. ITIC-PACer Wayne Arnold is leading the league in batting average, home runs and RBI's. Wayne has hit more balls over the fence than all the other players in the league combined.



Runners for the C.A.M.P. Jog-a-Thon are (from left to right) SFC Pete Landers, Sgt. Mark Wellington, Sp4 Mark Young, Sgt. Bert Sisson, TSgt. Wayne Kotomori, Dr. (Capt.) Chris Johnson, Capt. George Gramer, Maj. Gen. Doyle Larson, Sgt. Leslie Stallworth, SFC Mike Kilgore, PFC Ruth Vaughn, and Sgt. Rick Rinehart. (USAF photo by SSgt. Jim McKee.)

Jog-a-thon at San Antonio

by Capt. George K. Gramer, Jr. and
SSgt. Reginald C. Clark

It was a warm day in San Antonio, with the humidity at 77 percent and an average temperature of 87 degrees as 49 teams comprised of a total of several hundred runners logged mile upon mile in this year's Children's Association for Maximum Potential (C.A.M.P.) Jog-A-Thon.

Two teams from the Consolidated Security Operations Center (CSOC) made up of personnel from U.S. Army Field Station San Antonio and its sister unit, the 6993d Electronic Security Squadron, contributed their efforts in the event. Team

members ran one mile relays to accumulate as much mileage as possible in 12 hours. This mileage was multiplied by per mile pledges from sponsors to determine how much would be contributed to C.A.M.P. The organization is designed to provide recreational opportunities to the severely handicapped children of military members in the San Antonio metropolitan area.

One of the CSOC teams accumulated 110 miles, resulting in a lot of pledges. Overall they finished fourth in pledges and seventh in total miles run. Each member of the team received a

commemorative C.A.M.P. T-shirt for his or her achievements.

The average time for each mile run was 6 minutes 33 seconds. The fastest mile of the day for a team member was by William Smith with a 5:09.

The other team, informally known as the Slugs, ran 100 miles for the day, also obtaining pledges of support. Team captain Ruth Vaughn said that the entire team had a "spirit of caring and helping."

Everyone involved in the effort, either as a team member or a sponsor, was extremely pleased with the outcome.



Kunia's Soccer Team

by William E. McLaughlin

On June 6, 1983, Field Station Kunia Soccer Team, led by the awesome goaltending of Jason Jenkins, defeated the 125th MI Battalion by a score of 2-0 enhancing a victorious round-robin soccer tournament.

Kunia took first place with an outstanding record of 6-1, playing five of their games in five days. With the acquisition of several players, the Kunia team went on to take on the division by complete surprise.

The Kunia Soccer Team consisted of such outstanding athletes as Steve Larson, Steve Eddy, Greg Estabrook, J. Pierre Loving as the inglorious offensive players; Manuel Pinto, Jerry Forand, Delbert Means, Wayne Walker, and William McLaughlin as the impervious midfield attackers/defenders; Eugene Murphy, Ronald Bass, and Steven Brown as the always consistent defense; and Jason Jenkins, the awesome goalie.

The 25th AG Company (who took second place honors), Main Support (the third place team),

125th MI Battalion, 2-11 FA, 65th ENGR, 1st FWD SPT, and D-TAB didn't realize what hit them until it was too late to stop the Kunia team from placing anything else but as champs.

On June 8, Kunia defeated the 25th AG Company by a score of 2-1. With the team losing 1-0 Steve Larson put together his "One-Man Show" by scoring both goals for Kunia, enhancing the first victory.

On June 9, Kunia defeated the 1st FWD SPT by a score of 3-0; goals were scored by J. Pierre Loving, Steve Larson, and Steve Eddy. Kunia played a very offensive game by continually attacking and penetrating 1st FWD SPT's defense.

On June 10, they defeated another team. Kunia beat the 65th ENG by a score of 3-1; goals were scored by Steve Larson, Steve Eddy, and Jerry Forand. Throughout the game Kunia could never really get a 'serious' attack going but still they were victorious.

On June 11, Kunia played one of its best 'defensive' games of

the tournament with Eugene Murphy, Steve Brown, or Ron Bass 'stealing' the ball from one of the D-TAB offenders and getting it right back to the Kunia offense enabling us to score. Kunia defeated D-TAB by a score of 4-0; the scoring consisted of Steve Larson (2), Jerry Forand (1), and William McLaughlin (1).

On June 12, Kunia dropped a game by losing in a hard fought match against 2/11 FA. That game was won by 2/11 FA on 'overtime' penalty shots by a score of 4-2. Out of the four shots Kunia had, only J. Pierre Loving and Greg Estabrook were able to score, thus making Kunia realize that they can lose a game and still win the championship.

On June 14, Kunia was told that they would "meet their only real competition" when they played Main Support. Although it was a very close match throughout the whole game, Kunia was the victor as Steve Eddy, booted in two goals past the 'exhausted' defense and into the net, one in the first half and then again in the tiring second half.

And again on June 16, Kunia posted another victory. About 50 Kunians came out to see their team beat the 125th MI Battalion by a score of 2-0. Kunia had many opportunities to score but just couldn't connect. At the end of regulation time the score was tied at 0. Both teams picked five players to take penalty shots in which only J. Pierre Loving and Steve Larson pulled through for Kunia.

The final score for Kunia was a record six wins and one loss. Goals scored: Steve Larson, 7; Steve Eddy, 4; J. Pierre Loving, 3; Jerry Forand, 2; Greg Estabrook, 1; and William McLaughlin, 1.

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